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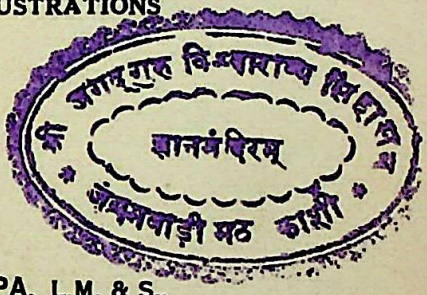
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A WORLD TOUR

AND

GUIDE TO WORLD TOURISTS

WITH OVER 75 ILLUSTRATIONS



DR. T. S. SIDDAPPA, L.M. & S.,

Retired District Medical Officer,

MYSORE

MYSORE:

SREE PANCHACHARYA ELECTRIC PRESS,

1938

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His Highness Sir Sri Krishnarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur G. C.S.I., G B.E., Maharaja of Mysore. Born in June 1884 married 1900, Crowned Maharaja on February 1, 1805 Full ruling power was given on August 8. 1902. During the Great World War, 1914, Highness gave rupees 7,000,000 in all, in addition to troops and full resources placed at the disposal of the British.

His Highness belongs to the family of Yaduraya whose geneology is traced from Moon.

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PREFACE

This little book is the outcome of my world-wide tour in the Far Western and Far Eastern Countries.

In this book I have attempted to give, up-to-date information regarding pass-port, visa, cost of travelling, distances between countries, time required for travelling, sight seeing &c., with illustrations.

Information contained in this book is, I hope, useful to intending tourists; and to others, an interesting reading.

I have to a great extent abridged the matter to reduce the size and the price of the book.

I may mention here that touring helps to keep up one's health, as has been in almost all the cases. Vegetarian diet, if required, can be had anywhere and everywhere without any trouble.

If an intending tourist requires any further information I shall be pleased to furnish the same, to him.

T. S. Siddappa, L.M. & S.

1st Jan. 1938. *Retd. D.M.O.*

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CONTENTS

PART I

TOUR IN WESTERN COUNTRIES.

Chapter I

General information 1
Author's Experience 10

Chapter II

ITALY 12
Sec. 1 Naples 13
„ 2 Rome 18
„ 3 Milan 20

Chapter III

FRANCE 23
Sec. 1 Paris 23

Chapter IV

ENGLAND 29
London „

Chapter V

AMERICA 61
Sec. 1 New York 61
„ 2 Niagara 81
„ 3 Chicago 86
„ 4 Detroit 103

Chapter VI

GERMANY 107
Sec. 1 Bremen „
„ 2 Berlin 109

Chapter VII

AUSTRIA 123
Sec. 1 Vienna „

Chapter VIII

ITALY
Sec. 1 Venice 129
„ 2 Milan 134
„ 3 Genoa 135
„ 4 Naples 140
„ 5 Port Said 141

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PART II

TOUR FAR EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Chapter I

JAPAN

Sec. 1 General Information 147
Sec. 2 some tit-bits about Japan 157
„ 3 some quaint Japanese customs 168
Sec. 4 Trade and transporation 169
Sec. 5 Imperial dynasty 175
Sec. 6 Japanese women 179
Sec. 8 Newspapers 187
„ 9 National Virtues 188
„ 10 Arts 188

Chapter II

Sec. 1 Tokyo 191
2 Autonomous city 192
„ 3 Yokohama 206
„ 4 Nagoya 209
„ 5 Nara 210
„ 6 Kyoto 213
„ 7 Osaka 216
Sec. 8 Kobe 218
„ 9 Beppu 220

Chapter III

KOREA 223
Keijo 223, 225

Chapter IV

MANCHURIA 228
Sec. 1 Harbin 228
„ 2 Hsinking 230
„ 3 Mukden 231

Chapter V

CHINA 233
Sec. 1 Peiping (Pekin) 234
„ 2 Nanking 240
„ 3 Shanghai 240

Chapter VI

BRITISH MALAY STATES 247
Singapur „

Chapter VII

SIAM 250
CEYLON 256

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ILLUSTRATIONS

	Facing Page
I Frontispiece	
(i) H. H. the Maharajah fo Mysore	
(ii) Author	
Naples	13
ROME	
Circo Massino	19
MILAN	
Piazza Del Duomo	20
Scala Opera House	21
Sposalizio De Maria Vergine	21
Arena	21
Chiese De S. Lorenzo	22
LONDON	
Houses of Parliament	35
Tower of London	36
Crystal Palace	41
Albert Victor Hall	48
Tower Bridge	54
NEW-YARK	
Empire State Building	61
Statue of Liberty	72
Brooklyn and Manhatten Bridges	72
Fifth Avenue	75
"Times" Square	76
Pensylvania Hotel	76
Aster „	78
"Hell" Gate Bridge	78
Yankee Stadium	79
CHICAGO	
Chicago of today	86
Transport and Travel Building	90
Golden Jehol Temple	97
Nash Cars	99
Havoline Thermometer	102
The Church of San Marco	133
SINGAPORE	
Girls of Aryan origin	151
Singapore Plantain tree	151
JAPAN	
Emperor and Empress of Japan	147, 176
Mount Fuji (Japan Alps)	168
Asakusa Park	168
Trick riding "cyclists"	168
Chiyoda Printers, etc.	168
Diabatsu "Kamakura"	171
Hinduism in Japan	171
Enoshima	171

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Paying Homage to Heroes 174
Students on Excursion 174
Patriotic women 174
Training of good wives 175
Japanese Fencing 180
Naval Training 180
Tea Ceremony 188
Ginza Street 200
Mount Mihara 207
Himaji Castle 207
Long tailed Fowl 207
Nagoya Castle 209
Mount Aso 209
Deer Park 210
Warrior Girls 210
Bell of Diabatsu 214
Girls shooting 214
Business centre in Osaka 216
Girl's Ambulance work 216
Honganji Temple in Tokyo 218
Blind boys' play ground 218
Procession of beautiful girls 218
Kisang girl (Gaisha girl) 223
Kiesang dancing 223
Emperor and Empress of manchuria 229
Stilt dance 230
High class Manchouchu girls 230
Temple of Heaven 235
China beauty 235
Imperial Summur Palace 236
Great Wall of China 237
Temple of five Pagodas 238

SHANGHAI

Nanking Road 240
Shanghai beauty 240
Ankor Wat 251
Cambodia dancing 251

PENANG

Buddhist Association 254
Sanke temple 255

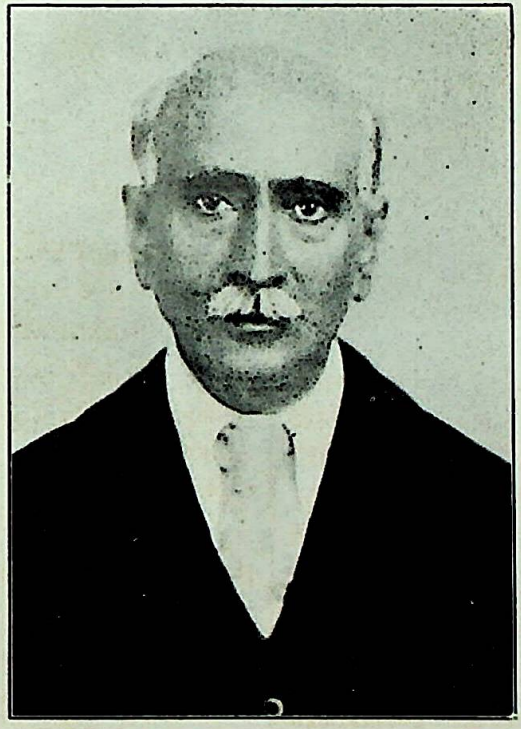
BANGKOK

Woman's dress 259

KANDY

Temple of the Holy tooth 259

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Dr. T. S. Siddappa, L M.S., world tourer born 16-6-1864, toured in Europe and America in 1933, and in Japan, Koreo, Manchuria, China, Malay States Siam etc , in 1935.

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Part I.

CHAPTER I.

Information and Hints regarding foreign travel in Far Western and Eastern countries with my experiences.

When one has made up his mind to visit Western countries and is provided with the required amount of money, he has to apply in a prescribed form, which can be had from our Government, to the District Magistrate, with small duplicate unmounted photographs of the applicant, and British Postal Stamps worth Rs. 6. One of the photograph copies must be certified on the back by the person verifying the declaration made in the application form. This application with recommendation will be sent by the D. M. to the Chief Secretary to Government who will secure the signature of the British Resident. On an average it requires 20 days to get the Pass-port. While mentioning the countries to be visited, to be on the safe side it is better to name many countries even if you have no intention to visit them when you are starting, because later on, on your way, you may change your mind and visit such countries also. Further it is better to include the names of wife and children with their photoes.

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There is no extra charge for extra number of countries and extra persons (wife and young children). I felt this difficulty when I wanted to take my wife, later on, to some countries. Fresh Passport had to be taken by paying Rs. 6 for my wife. It means loss of money and loss of time and extra trouble. A Passport is available for 5 years, and visa for different countries only for 12 months.

Then select your Agent through whom you have to book your passage etc., There are—

I. Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Mount Road, Madras or Bombay.

II. The Lloyd Triestino Navigation Co., Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

III. The American Dollar Steamship Line.

IV. The Orient Line etc.,

I found Messrs. Thomas Cook very handy for Indians. Then you have to book your seat about 2 months before the date of starting. You can get Passport application form from this Company also and through them you can get your Passport also, if you are not in any Native State.

As to luggage take with you as few articles as possible.

1. One hand-bag containing fountain pen, selfshaving articles, one small mirror, brush etc.,

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visiting cards, one small scissors, small knife, letter paper, envelops, needle and thread, and small sundry articles.

2. One light dress box with 6 shirts and collars, 2 ties, net banians, sleeping pyjama and shirt, one overcoat, bath coat, a dozen kerchiefs, 2 tweed suits of open collar dress or at most 3, the third being summer suit, one pair each of shoes and slippers, one cane, one umbrella, and if you are likely to be in foreign countries during other than summer season flannel underwear, 2 pairs of socks, and one hat. Turban can of course be made use of but hat is preferable. No bedding is necessary beyond Bombay.

It is better to keep with you a Vaccination and Health Certificate. All extra money should be carried in the shape of cheques or drafts. Write and get detailed information and guidance from your agents about your travel.

Affix lables on your luggage boxes, which can be had from your agent free of charge, mentioning your name, class and cabin number. There are many routes to London by steamers of different companies.

I. If you can spare time it is better to travel by Lloyd Triestino Steamers, get down at Brindisi or Naples according to the steamer, see

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Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan, and Genoa in Italy, Lausaunne in Switzerland, Paris in France, some more places if time permits in France, and thence to London. Bombay to Brindisi or Naples is 11 or 12 days' travelling, in Italy 18 days sojourn, 2 days in Switzerland, 10 days in France, then London. It takes about 41 days altogether.

* * * *

Probable monthly expenditure: For 30 days' halt in different places middle class boarding and lodging £. 20, III Class Railway travelling about £. 20, sight-seeing £. 10, total about £. 50. Extra £. 20 for extras.

On your way you can get down at Port Said and see the town, where the steamers stop for 5 or 6 hours. As soon as the steamer reaches Suez Canal if passengers want to see Cairo, Pyramids and the Sphinx, the agent will arrange for necessary permit to land, attend the customs formalities, and tourists' special trains or private cars, arrange for lunch and dinner and take them to Port Said and escort them to steamer in time. This might cost about £. 5. Steamers of 17,500 and 13,500 tons of Italy travel up and down. I went and saw Port Said and returned.

I. **Tariff of fares between Bombay and Europe**: From bombay to Brindisi, Venice, Trieste or Naples and Genoa, 2nd Economic Class Single

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£. 30, Return £. 53, during season; S. 25 and R. 44 during off season.

II. **Oriental Line**: Colombo to London: touching Aden, Port Said, Naples, Toulon, Gibralter, Plymouth, Southampton and London costs III class, single journey £. 27-, to 45-, Return 47 to 72 according to the position of the Cabin. I Class 62 to 80 single, 110 to 140 return. The oriental line of 20,000 tons charge for steamers Tourist Class 32 to 62 single and 51 to 112 Return. No II Class in this Line.

III. Bombay to Marsailles, Paris and London. Single £. 30 to 40 and return 58 to 60, excluding train from Marsailles to Paris and London and boarding and lodging charges in Paris.

Mysore to Bombay, a distance of 745 miles by train via Hassan, costs about Rs. 44 for II class or Rs. 22 for III class. With steamer ticket a free pass is given to friend if requested, and for any extra friends you have to purchase tickets costing Rs. 3 each to get into the steamer and see it and take leave of the passenger.

All the passengers and their visiting friends and relations are examined by Doctors,—Lady Doctors examining ladies,—and then allowed into the steamer.

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I went to Bombay 2 days earlier to make necessary purchases, and on starting day, to Ballard Pier for embarcation in steamer 'Counte Rosse' 17,500 tonnage. At the pier there were a large number of passengers. Their friends and relations were waiting with garlands and boquets; some photographers also were there to take photos of important persons, and press representatives to take notes of important persons' sayings. I handed over my properly labelled luggages to coolies who took them and left them in my cabin safely. Ballard Pier looked like a shandy or a jatra place.

In Bombay Municipal Engineer Rao Bahadur K. Ramaswamy, a Mysorean, is a very good friend and sympathiser of many people and of Mysoreans in particular. He had come to the Pier to see a few Mysoreans who were going by steamer.

A few minutes bofore the starting of the steamer a bell was rung in the steamer and all visitors went away. Most of these friends waited on the pier till the steamer started and wished their friends safe journey, with tears in their eyes and waving their handkerchiefs or hats. However in a few minutes I went to the purser's office, and handed over my passport and ticket. Passport and return tickets will be handed back to us when

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we are leaving it, i.e., when disembarking. Then I went to the steward's office to reserve a dinner seat for me. A choice was given to me to select my seat. Passengers can club together with their family people, country-men and friends; once selected we have to keep it up. If a change is required it must be done with the consent of the steward. For a day or two it was difficult to locate my cabin, dining hall etc., but there were nurses or stewards who directed me to the places I wanted to go.

My small boxes were kept in my cabin and big ones in the baggage room, where I could go and open them at stated hours.

Next day the ship's medical man and captain showed me how to make use of life-saver, which should be used as soon as a danger signal is given by 4 sharp whistles.

CABINS

II Class, economic or tourist class:—Some Cabins have two beds, some 4, and a few 6 beds, one table with mirror, ward-robe or chest of drawers, wash-basines with running hot aud cold water, tumbler and drinking water bottle, piss-pot, face towel, bath towel, soft bed with bed-sheet, pillow and blanket, life saving apparatus, electric fan, electric light, reading-light over berth, call-bell

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press-button, and ladder to get up to upper berth. Near these cabins' toilet rooms for W.C., there are wash basin and bathing room, flushing closet, enamelled bath-tub with running hot and cold water and shower bath. Every day our beds are dusted and made up, new towels are given, and our boots are cleaned and made to shine, if we leave them outside our cabin. Basins are washed and cabins made tidy during our absence on deck &c., As soon as call-bell press button is pressed either a nurse or a steward will go over to our cabin to answer our call. Dining hall furnitures, table-cloth and napkins are kept scrupulously clean, with a clean-dressed steward for every 4 or 5 tables waiting in turn to serve us our food accoding to the menu card. But if any special food is required we have to give previous notice to the steward. The food, whether vegetarian or non-vegetarian, is quite ample. Crockery is all very clean. Food is very well prepared and sumptuous.

Smoking room: This is a well furnished big room with ash tray and match box on each table. Writing room: Here on each table there are inkbottles, pens, letter papers, envelopes, blotting paper, and electric light. There is a library and reading room attached to the above. This room is used for dancing purposes also. There is a

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swimming pond on deck and plenty of deck space to walk about and have games.

Meals: Every morning by 7 a gong is sounded giving us enough of time to go for breakfast by 8; by 1 noon lunch; after lunch a small cup of tea or coffee is served in the smoking room. At 4 p.m tea or coffee with bread, butter etc., and at 8 p.m. dinner, and after dinner a small cup of tea or coffee or milk is served. There will be tooth picks also on the dinner table. For each meal there is a sound of gong announcing meal time. Amusements:— dance, band, betting on wooden horse race, deck tennis, throwing rings, sand-bags, deck-billards, ping-pong etc., cards, chess and draughts and Cinema.

These steamers look like small floating palaces. Every day important news is received by wireless, printed and placed on tables. There is a person who gives changes of coins for sterling £ notes, a doctor, a barber, a dhoby and a photographer. Some fancy articles are kept for sale. There is a wireless telegraph and post office.

The Steamer travels at the rate of about 20 miles an hour and at Suez Canal at slow speed. On the route map, everyday a small flag is pinned showing the distance the steamer has travelled.

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The clock handles are set back every day about 20 minutes as the steamer proceeds west-ward, and about 20 minutes forward as the steamer proceeds eastward to help us to adjust time on our watches.

SECTION I.

My experiences: On the 25th May 1933 I left Bombay in the afternoon. Till 8 p.m. I was alright. Then I felt a slight giddiness and perspired a bit. I went to bed and was alright in the morning. On the 26th and 27th the Sea was rough; and on the evening of the 27th after tea I felt giddy, and vomitted tea. Thence-forth I was alright. But some others especially Indian women, were bad for 2 or 3 days. Their meals were served in their cabins only, and doctor examined them and administered medicine. Then they were alright.

While crossing the Red Sea, the barren soil of the Arabian coast was visible. Arabia is the land of the prophet whose influence overwhelmed the world for about 13 centuries increasing its adherents. Aden is a barren place devoid of all vegetation. Taxis and hackney carriages are available on the shore for hire for passengers to see the town. My steamer did not stop there.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Hyderabad and Princess' mother and some officials travelled

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in the same steamer. There was no gosha there for these ladies.

On 1st June at 5 p.m. the steamer reached Port Said. Most of us got down and went through the town. The town was merry with music, restaurants, and gay shops. Many guides were available to take the passengers to amusement places. As there is no duty on cloth &c. ready-made dress was very cheap, so also leather goods. Roads were tarred, neat and clean. Streets were lighted with eldctric lights. Local coin is called Pista. For £. 1—97 pista and 10 small coins called million make one pista. After supper in the town all of us returned to steamer by 2 a.m.

In some Steamers, passengers are examined by a doctor to satisfy that they are not carrying any contageous disease to Europe, for Europe begins with the west of Suez, and with the east, the vast orient. Suez cannal is a marvel of engineering skill, the biggest next to Panama. At the end of the canal stands the statue of Ferdinand De Lesseps at whose instance the Canal was constructed. Both the banks of the canal are sandy waste lands.

In Port Said many nations have seperate quarters, such as quarters of French, Italians, Greeks, English, Egyptians, Nubians &c. Here people do not stay permanently but old sets go

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away and new sets get in. After passing Port Said the weather changed and became cooler.

From the agents of the steam ship copanies and also in steamers we can get books about 'what to see' and 'how to see' most impotant towns, and sometimes plans of cities and countries all free of cost.



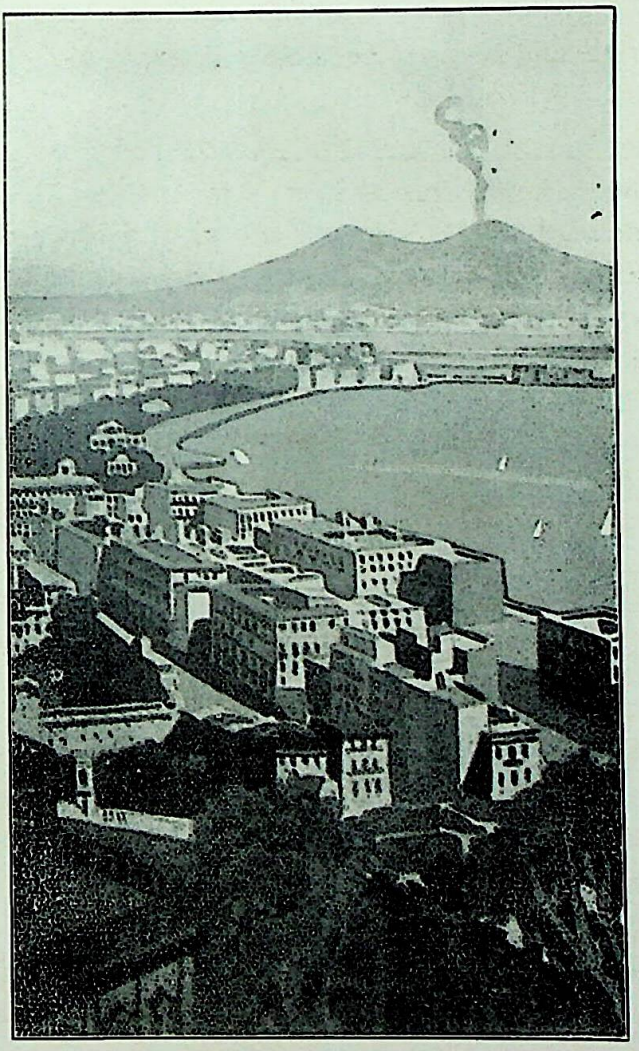
CHAPTER II.

ITALY

Italy has the largest electric railway line in Europe, being 1243 miles in length.

On 4-6-1933 I reached *Brindisi* in Italy early morning. Brindisi to Venice is one day's journey by steamer and is about 300 miles distance. Left Brindisi at 12 noon and reached *Naples* at 9 p.m. halted in Hotel Terminus. Stopped there till 2 p.m. on the 5th. From the steamer ticket I had, I could have gone to Venice without paying any extra charge. But to see some cities in South Italy I got down at Brindisi itself. From Brindisi to Naples 3rd class Ry. Fare is 78½ lire.

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Naples : An important coastal town on the western coast of Italy. It is the incomparably lovely setting that gives Naples her reputation and many places in her neighbourhood famous in legend and history that enhances her interest are Mount Visuvius and Caracombs. Naples is always gay.

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Section I.

NAPLES

At Naples lace work, carpets, and artificial silk articls are rather cheep. There are many English speaking people in the town. There was an Agricultural Exhibition and it was bigger than the whole Dasara Exhibition of Mysore. Saw acquarium. It is not very big. Place worthy to be seen are:—Mount Vesuvius, Ruins of Pompeii, and Herculaneum, all in a day's trip, the monuments of Caesar, Vatican, St. Peters church.

It is its incomparably lovely setting that gives Naples her reputation. Among many places in the neighbourhood famous in legend and history that enhance her in interest are the Vesuvius and catacombs. Naples is always gay.

This day the exchange value of coins of different countries are; Italian lire 67 American dollar 4, French france 84, Swiss francs 72½ for £. 1 i.e. for Rs. 13-6-0. From Bombay to Brindisi the distance is 3986 miles by sea. Brindisi to London via: Naples, Rome, Milan, Paris, Calais 1405 miles by land.

MOUNT VESUVIUS

Reddening the evening sky with the reflection of its fiery heart, growling ominously from time to time, usually smoking lazily, never wholly dormant

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Vesuvius towers nearly 4,000 feet above the Bay of Naples. To stand on the brink of the dread crater and peer into the very jaws of the under-world is an enthralling experience, which involves no risk—unless the valcano is actually in eruption.

Funicular railways there are without number, but it has been left to the Vesuvius Railway alone to enable us to stand, like Dante, on the uppermost circle of Inferno. It is an audacious line this which climbs up through the rich vineyards of Pugliano to the summit, but the ascent is made in complete safety and comfort. A few minutes walk from the terminal station along a well-constructed and easy path and you are on the lip of the crater, with all the grim, stupendous spectacle out-spread before you. As you stand at the summit, turning now to the crater and now to the beautiful bay beneath, the opposing views offer a remarkable study in contrasts. On the one hand is an inferno of desolation; on the other, below the stark upper slopes of the mountain, smiling vineyards and orchards descend to the blue waters of the Mediterranean, softened in the distance by a dim haze—a perfect panorama of peaceful beauty.

The complete excursion from Naples takes about three-hours-and-a half, allowing forty minutes at the crater. Prospective visitors need not book in

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advance. Steamer representatives meet all steamers and will make arrangements then. The excursion to Vesuvius can, if desired, be combined with a visit to Pompeii, and this is facilitated by an early departure of the Vesuvius Railway, which enables the whole afternoon for viewing Pompeii.

Went out in a taxi to see mount Vesuvius and ruins of Pompeii. On the way saw a big coral foctory with more than 40 girls working in it. They were preparing coral beads, buttons, neck-laces etc. In the rough stage the coral stuff appears like the red roots of plants. It is composed of mineral salts grown in sea like shells. They are taken out, cut to required sizes and polished. They are very fine, smooth and shining when finished, and the finished articls are priced very cheep.

Pompeii is the most magnificent archaeological enterprise yet carried out and at the same time it is the most complete picture imaginable of an ancient Roman city.

It was buried in 79 A.D. by the same eruption that destroyed Herculaneum and Stabiae, and lay for centuries beneath the ashes and the stones until the time when excavation work was commenced; this has been proceeded with on a still larger scale in recent years and thus a great

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part of the old town has been disinterred, not only the monumental buildings but also the houses, the streets, the domestic utensils and every thing connected with the life of the burried city.

After Pompeii, **Herculaneum,** which in consequence of the excavation work which was resumed in 1927 now affords one of the most unique examples of the life led by the ancients. In fact a second of the towns buried by Vesuvius is now again coming to life with all its quarters, its buildings and its streets almost intact, and once again it basks in the rays of the sun, thus the dream of many learned men and archaeologists will soon come true. The undertaking is arduous since the earth which covers Herculaneum varies between 40 to 82 feet in depth, and also because the debris accumulated from the eruption of Vesuvius has formed a hard and compact mass, but work is proceeding most energetically and will to a great extent make Herculaneum one of the most interesting places, not only for the learned but for all who know how to appreciate everything connected with ancient civilisation.

The road from Naples to Mount Vesuvius is tarred, broad and fine. My car was driven there at 45 to 50 miles per hour, and up the mount at

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12 miles an hour. Cars go almost to the top and we have to walk about 200 feet to the very top of it. Every day many people visit the place. I went up to the very top on a level with the crater but not to the brink of the dread crater as hot lava was running out; the heat and smoke prevented me going nearer. Even in day time I was able to see the lava red hot like melted iron in Bhadrawathy Iron Works. It runs like thick, red hot fluid for about 100 yards, then it gradually gets hardened and rolls down the slope of the hill, still red hot inside; one can feel the heat for hours together if one is sufficiently near by.

I paid four annas and got a piece of melted lava with a small coin imbeded in it while it was still hot and soft. Peaches and grapes, vine and beer are very cheep here. While returning I went and saw the excavated ruins of Pompeii. I saw only floors and walls. Roofs have been completely destroyed. Streets are narrow, paved with roughly dressed boulders' of stones and pials about 3 ft. wide on each side of the road. In the excavated ruins of Pompeii are public and private bakeries which indicate how Romans in the days of the Caesars made their biscuits, and there are pictures which show how the ancient Roman

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bakers sold this products. Some brick arches are 6ft in thickness. Halls are very big, so also bath-rooms, all paved with stones, some ruined fountains are also visible. It takes about a full day to see the ruins in detail.

6-6-1933. Left Naples and reached **Rome** by 9 p.m.

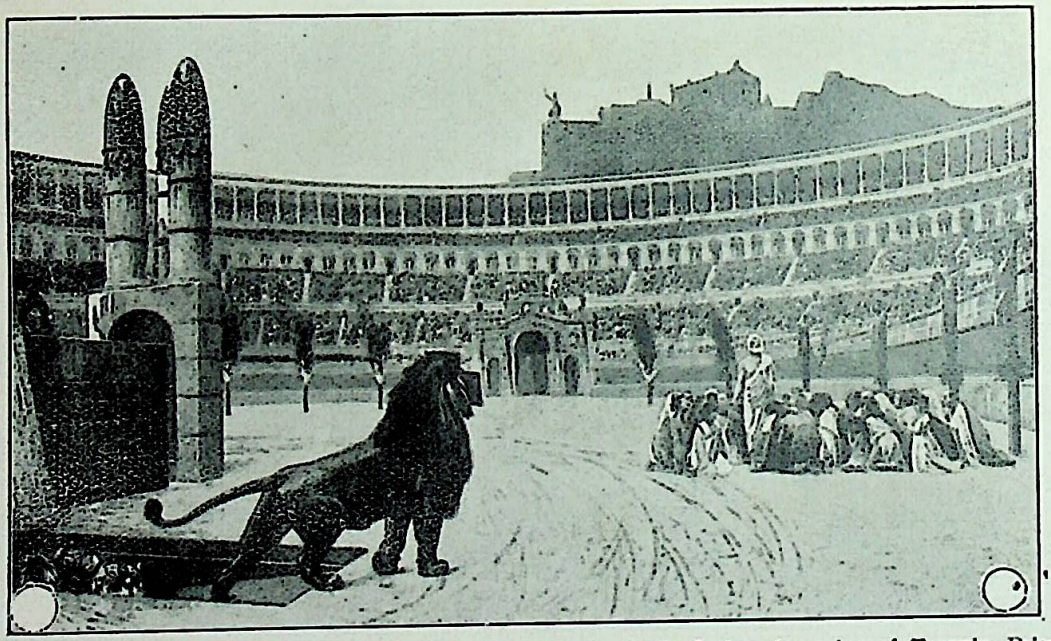
SECTION 2.

ROME

Arranged a hotel for Boarding and Lodging at 25 lire a day. On the 7th saw the Vatican, St. Peters Church in the morning, monument of Emannuel in the evening. Vatican is a very big museum containing many Sculptures and a large number of very good paintings. Even to go round it took me five hours. Lables on these pictures etc are all in Italian language, but we can have the services of an English knowing guide. St. Peters Church is the biggest in Europe.

Places worthy to be seen are Piazza Della Scala, Statue of Leonardo Da venui, Galleria Vittoria Emanuale, Colonne di St. Lorenzo, Church of Eusorgio, S. Maria Deilli Grazie, Brera Picture Gallery, Modern Art Gallery, Public Gardens, Royal Palace, Storzesco, Castle, Arch

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Rome, The Circo Massimo—The Last Prayer: This was built during the reign of Tarquin Prises and afterwards enlarged by Caesar. was used by the ancient Romans as a place for giving great spectacles. It contained the obelisks which at present exist in the public squares known as Piazza del Popolo and Piazza Giovanni in Late ano. Remarkable for its enormous size: it contained more than 700.000 persons. The picture represents the last prayer of the Christians, as they are collected together awaiting their death.

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of Peace, Cemetry, Colloso Restorato, Circo Massinio, Pollee Verso, Basilica Di S. Scitro, Biblioteca Vatirana, La Scalla Santa, Pallozzi, Vaticani, Castillo C Porte Sant, Angelo, Statua Di Mose, Porte Vittoria Emanulla II, Theatro Marcello, Ferodi Augusto, Faro Argentina, Monumento Garibaldl, Paizza St. Petro.

Rome is noted for statues, sculptures, pictures, old palaces and churches.

I describe a few of the adove buildings—

1. **Cieco Massinco**—See illustration.

2. **St. Peters Church**—A big architectural building. Its dome is 290 ft. high. There is on the top of the dome a figure of Christ 60 ft. high. There is a staircase to go to the very top of it. Its outside Varandah which can easily accomodate about 70000 people is supported by very big pillars and contains 284 statues.

3. **Collosso Restorato**—Is a big 4 storied building. Its circumference is 1745 ft. It is an Amphi-Theatre.

4. The Catacomb and Collesium are the official cemetry of Popes and Clergy. It is a great privilage to kiss the ring of the Pope in Rome. I took a recommendatory letter to purchase a ticket for about three rupees, went to the palace of the

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Pope and was waiting there at the appointed time. When I went there, there were about 300 Europeans waiting sitting on benches on each side of a Varandah. He came out fully dressed with his grand robe and cap with atttendants dressed in uniforms. As he passed by the side of us each one knelt and kissed his ring. After every one had done so he stood at one end of the Varandah and blessed them all and went inside.

I went and saw a Catacomb where Christian martyrs bodies were burried in a big cave in nitches one above the other on the side of walls of the cave. To go down I paid about a rupee. The care-taker, a catholic priest gave me a candle which I lighted and took into the cave and a guide followed me to explain everything to me. I got a recommendation from this priest to Popes office people for permission to visit the Pope.

9-6-33 Left Rome at 12 midnight and reached Milan by 1 p.m. on 10-6-33.

SECTION 3.

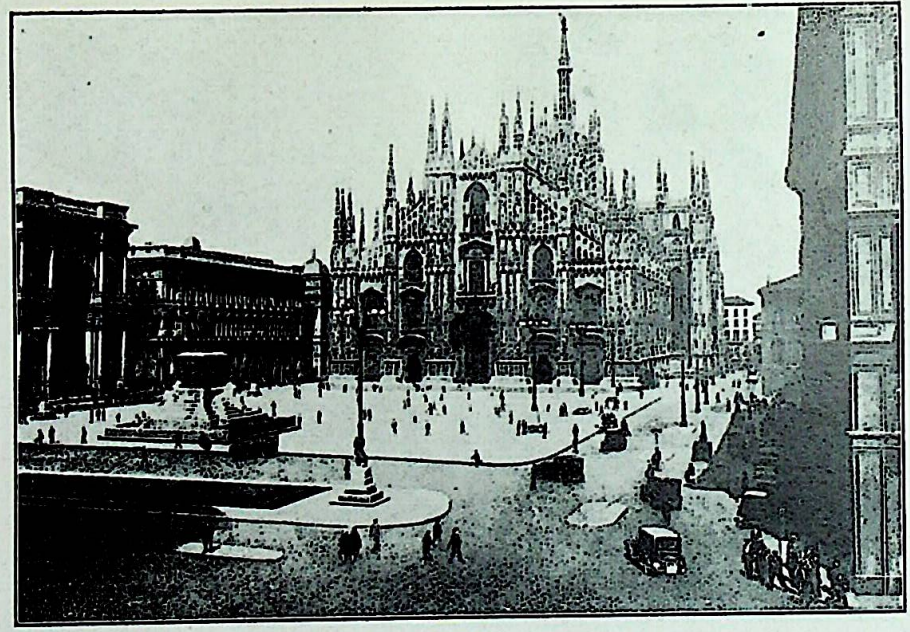
MILAN

Stayed in Hotel Bavaria.

Places worthy of being seen in Milan are :—

1. **Piazza del Duomo.** See illustration.

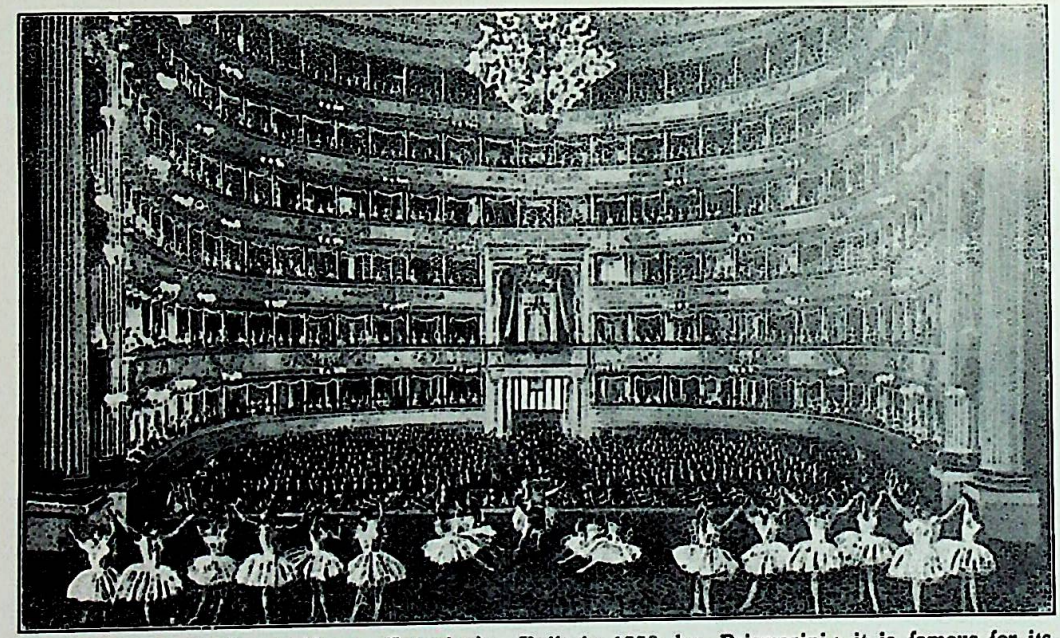
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Milans Piazza del Duomo: The Cathedral Square of vast dimensions is surrounded by the Cathedral, the Royal Palace (now belonging to the Corporation of the Town) and by two magnificent edifices with arcades. In the centre of the Square stands the Victoria Emanucle Moument, the splendid work of Ercole Ross. The chief arteries of the City start from the square and numerous tramway converge to it Piazza del Duomo: The Cathedral is said to be the Eighth wonder of the world with 3300 statues and over 152 spires.

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The Milan Scala Opera House (Interior): Built in 1778 by Prismarini; it is famous for its wonderful spectacles of Grand Opera by the most celebrated artists of the world. The interior is imposing in its grandeur; the pit is eliptical in shape, and the enclosure is composed of 6 circles one over the other, four of these being tiers of boxes.

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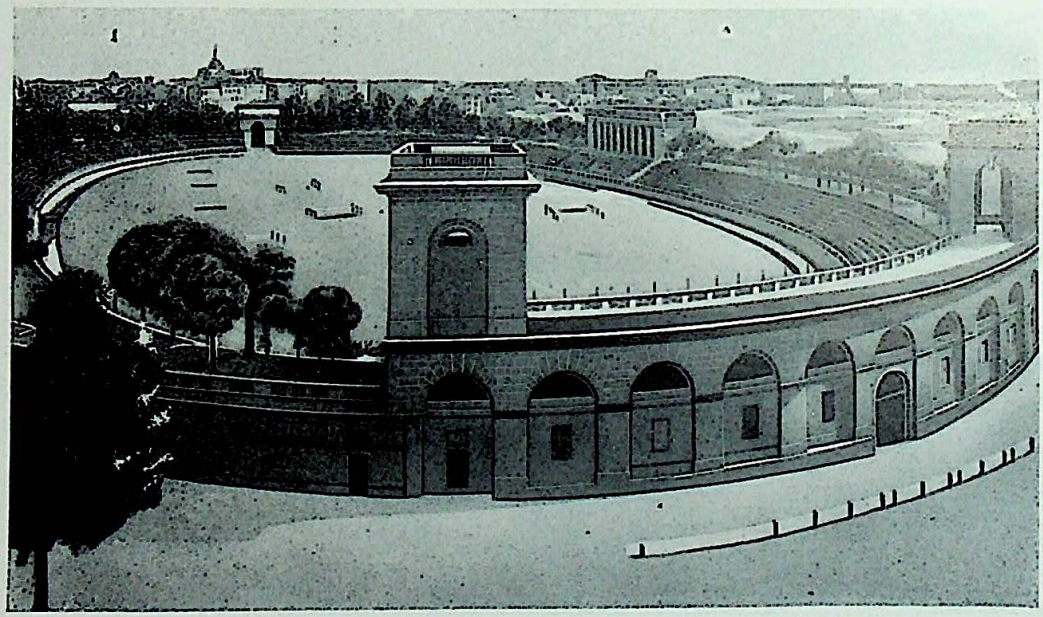
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Milans—Sposalizio di Maria Vergin: The Nuptials of the Virgin Mary: This precious painting by Raphial Sanzio may be admired in the Brera Picture Gallery. Its freshness really is incomparable, the sublime beauty of the figures of Mary, of the spouse and of the priest is beyond all description The picture may be considered as one of the most precious relics of antique art.

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Milano-Arena : The Arena was built by command by Napoleon 1st in 1805 It is oval in shape and is capable of holding 30,000 people Beautiful sculptures, representing antique sports adorn the principal entrance called the TRIUMPH GATE ; the architecture of this Gate as of the amphitheatre and of the prison cells is very fine.

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2. **Facciata Delleria Vittoria Emanuelell.** This Arcade is the best in Europe. The interior has the form of a cross, its point of intersection is octogonal in shape. It contains 90 splendid shops frequented at all times of the day.

3. **Portici Settentrionali,** 4. Piazza della Scala Monumento a Leonardo da Viuci, 5. **Teatro alla Scala**—See illustration.

6. Nuova Stazione Centrale. 7. Largo Cairoli momento a Ginseppe Garbaldi, 8. Castello Sforzesco, 9. Areo Della Pace, 10. Arena, 11. Brera II cortile, 12. Spesalizio di Maria Vergine, (See illustration) 13. II Cenacolo di Leonardo da Vinci, 14. Fontena a S. Francesco, 15. Colonne di S Lorenzo, 16. Monumento della Cinque Giornata, 17. Monumento ai Milanesi Caduti in Gnerra, 18. Cimitero Monumentale, 19. Pizzale Cesaree fontana, 20. **Basilica di Sant Ambrogis 386 A. D.** Magnificient sculpture. The only church in the world where tokens of Paganism and Christianity are seen side by side. 21. Lenordo Da Venui, 22. Galleria Victorio Emanuale, Cathedral. This is one of the largest and most beautiful Churches in the world where previously stood a pagan temple dedicated to Minerva. Amid groves of pinacles and spires some 6000 statues. All of perfect finish and many of exquisite design

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or clustred in groops or poised delicately in mid-air Colonne di St. Lurenzo, Church of Eustorgio the arch of Triumph of Nepolean Bonoparte, Picture Gallery, Art Gallery, Royal Palace, Arena built by the order of Nepolean 1806.

Milan:—The excellent metropolis of Italy It is the chief industrial and commercial centre of Italy. It is not only the centre of economics and financial life of Italy but also of the most lofty intellectual and artistic activities. It is also the chief railway centre of Italy. The railway station is the largest and finest in Europe occupies 124 acres and has 250 miles of rails

The Italian roads are sound, uniform and hydraulically perfect; the curves are highly banked so that the visibility is excellent (levelling of the banks has also been carried out for this reason) in the winter no mud and in summer no dust. Inhabited centres are avoided as much as possible. Level crossings are being gradually done away with and finally the signboards are such, as to render driving quite safe, and they supply also information of a tourist nature.

Italian roads are beautiful, the highest pass in Europe, Stehio, is in Italy, the most beautiful road, a 'Dolomite' road, is Italian. Motor vehicles are free of tax for 90 days. Cars are imported free if

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Chiesa di S. Lorenzo (400) : One of the most antique churches of Milan, dating back to the 4th century. One enters through ruins of an ancient portico formed of 16 columns in Corinthian style over 25 feet high, remnant of Roman Empire.

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you possess custom papers. There is no speed limit.

Left Milan and came to Lausane in *Switzerland*. Went to Apion hill by rope rail carriage, and had a very good view of surrounding lakes and hillocks.

CHAPTER III.

FRANCE

SECTION I.

PARIS

France is blessed with a moderate climate. The winters are mild, and in spring and autumn travelling is particularly pleasant.

From Lausane came to Paris, on 13-6-33 Saw effal Tower 920 ft high, till recently the highest in the world, now the second, after Empire building was constructed in New york.

Went to Lido, where there was circus, dance by special girls, dances by spectators and many amusements. Saw Mr. K. H. Ramiah and H. H. the Yuvaraja enjoing the fun. There were about 36 bands-men in front of the stage. When special

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dancers had to come down or show some acrobatic feats, the platform where bands-men were sitting would move with the men in a body to a side slowly, which is a very clever arrangement.

This beautiful city, the cynosure of the world, the house of art and enlightenment is supremely interesting. Paris moves on, ever seeking to renew her youth. Were it not so, she would hardly be the Queen of Fashion. Her milliners, dress makers, jewellers, talented artists disseminate through out the world the latest creations of French taste.

The Paris Metropolitan underground Railway Company offer to tourists, all the modern advantages of rapid and safe service. There are 274 Railway stations spread all over Paris, served by circular and transversal lines, enable passengers to travel quickly to all the monuments, museums, theatres, railway stations, and points of interest in the capital. It is advisable to provide themselves with books of tickets (ten each) to avoid the trouble of waitings at booking offices. You must look up your route on the indicating plans placed near the booking office before going down.

The city itself wears the same smilling countenance that is so characteristic of the Parisian, whose gay, attractive, and somewhat effusive

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manner is in reality the expression of a frank and kindly nature, too often maligned by ungracious visitors who, misusing the freedom enjoyed in this city, have themselves sought out and judged the worst for nowhere is a man more free to do just what he likes.

There is no lack of diversions of every sort: Operas, Comedies, classic dramas, concerts, cinemas, circus and so forth. Apart from the permanent collections housed in divers museums, there is an unbroken succession of *Salons*, as the French call this, various exhibitions of ancient and modern art, industry, commerce, agriculture etc.

Paris night life—There are many companies who arrange for itinerary:—Universal tours, 1. Rue d' Aager, and Central Travel service, 2. Rue de Castylione, who charge 100 to 120 Franks, for a party of 4 or more, and the charge will be less for each proportionately.

Near the University buildings there are many Indian students living in Somarald Street. There is one very cheap vegetarian restaurant maintained by Chinese. With meals one bottle of beer or lemonade and also bread are served free of charge. Here beer is as cheap as lemonade.

Places worthy to be seen are many. There are many companies who take visitors round in

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Buses on payment of about 45 to 50 franks. This is very convenient and saves time, and will give a general view of the whole town. Then go by trams or buses for shopping etc., Places:— Music de Lowre, Palase du Troendiro, Saint Chapelle, Cathedral of Notre Dame, Plan des Verges. Night life of Paris (1) Oriental Cabaret, (2) Montru Rouge, (3) La Bohemia, (4) The under ground, (5) V Lenon fort martre, Midnight Frolics and night seneries, Licenced houses, nude dancing etc., Madeleine Church, Rue Royal Place de la Concorde, Champs Elysies, Arc de Triomphe, Plan de petoile, Houses of Nepoleon's Marshalls, Avenue du Bois de Boulougne, Palace Victor-Hugo, Place des Etats Unts, Avenue de President Wilson, Rue Franklin, Tracudero, Eiffel Tower, Champs de Mars and millitary School, Jes Invalides and Napoleon's Tomb, Esplanade Des Invalides, Quat D' Orasay, Bridge Alexandria III, Grand and Petit Palais, Elysce Palace, Tulleries Gardens, Loure Palace, Tower of St. Jacqes, Place Du Chatalet, Latin Quarters, Theater de Podeon, Luxemberg Palace, Plan de Pobservatoire, Pantheon Chiny Museum Notre Dame, Cathedral Rue Saint Antonine, Place de la Republique, Grands Boulevards, Porte Saint-Martin and Porte Saint-Devis, Mont-martre Hill.

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The sacred Heart Church, the Trinite Church. Opera, Place Vendome.

Attended a Masonie Installation meeting of Lodge Acasia at a distance of 34 miles from Paris. I was taken to this place in a bus free of charge and brought back also; and I was taken as a guest and was not charged for dinner, whereas the others paid for bus and dinner.

The Lodge was composed chiefly of English people who have settled themselves in France after the Great War. In France as in Bombay and Europe and America almost all the Lodges were closed for summer. I was lucky in having one meeting at least in Paris, that too an installation meeting. The building was very small; but members enthusiastic.

After all Paris is very sportive and there are many licensed houses for dancing and other enjoyments.

FOR VISITING DOCTORS

Physicians visiting Paris are invited to use the Medical Centre as headquarters for mail and appointments. The Medical Centre serves as a bureau for the furtherance of scientific research and the international exchange of medical ideas. Public lectures and periodic publications on health subjects are presented.

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Cherbourg: To the west of Havre at the northern extremity of contentru a penninsula that stretches into the channel-Cherbourg and its incomparable harbour constitute a great naval port connected with Paris by State Railway. Rapid and express luxurious trains are timed to meet the liners that call at the port. The journey of 230 miles is completed in 4½ hours, and crosses Normandy from end to end.

Marseilles—The oldest town in France and a flourishing place even before the Christian Era. Marseilles, with its spacious harbour, is the first seaport of all the Mediterranean. The journey from Marseilles to Paris a distance of 536 miles takes 12 hours.

Railway fares and hotel charges are cheaper when compared with that of the other European cities.

18-6-1933. Left Paris by 12-10 noon; came to Calais where in 1803 Napoleon had camped with his army for his projected invasion of England, from Calais I came by boat to Dover; while crossing the Channel weather was stormy and many felt guiddy.



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CHAPTER IV.

ENGLAND

I reached **London** at 8-30 A.M. the next day i.e. on the 19th, went to 112 Gower Street, Indian Students, Home. For want of a room I stayed in the opposite Hotel, Hotal Melbourne No. 119, but took my meals in the Indian Students' Home; I stayed there for one week. Houses are numbered, even figures on one side of the road and odd figures on the opposite side. In London carriages are driven on left side of roads just like in India and contrary to the practice of Europe in general.

Saw the Zoo Garden. It is a very big one and took half a day to go through it. After a week's stay in Gower Street I went on 27-6-33 and stayed in No. 1. Fairfax Mansion, Finchley Road, owned by Mrs. Owen. Here rent is cheap and attention good. In London the temperature for some time was 70° to 80° which was very high for Londoners. Therefore many people go to cool places and many meetings were adjourned on account of excessive heat.

Before leaving India I ought to have taken American Visa in Bombay paying 8 dollars of America. There was some difficulty in London to take a Visa. By the recommendation of the

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Trade Commissioner of Mysore, Mr. Ranganath Rao Saheb, I got my Visa and paid 8 dollars. This fee is called Head Tax for people entering the United States and this amount will be returned to the passengers, if they leave U.S.A. within two months.

In England and other European countries the police are friends of the people, whereas in India people avoid Police. In European contries police are tall, soldierly and very clever to manage and regulate the very heavy traffic. By a single raising of a hand the traffic is held up in one direction and implicit obedience is rendered to these mute signs, and disobedients are heavily punished by Magistrates; otherwise accidents would happen hundred-fold. London Police are wonderful and world famous. A powerful axuilliary of police in London is the Scotland-yard Expert detectives, so murders and crimes are fewer in London than in New York or Chicago.

In England the day was very long from four in the morning till 8 in the night. There was light and one could easily walk about till 8 p.m. even if there were no street lights. Night was very short, only 8 hours. In Winter the reverse is the case.

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(*a*) I saw an Aeroplane display performing somersalts, flying almost vertically upwards, sometimes just over the heads of spectators, performing drill etc.

(*b*) King's hall and Belsize Park and Tates' Gallery. I was introduced to Mr. Heggard, Lientenent Commandent and Mrs. Heggard by an Indian student. Mrs. Heggard told me a good deal about the miracles of Mehar Baba of India, and his silence for the last many months. He answered questions and expressed his ideas by signs or in writing. She gave me a photo of Mehar Baba and a lock of hair as a memento. She is a very social and good lady.

(*c*) **Crematorium.** About 10 dead bodies are taken to this place for burning every day. On the day I went there I saw 2 dead bodies partly burnt. The man in charge took me round and explained to me the whole process. The charge for cremating a body is about Rs. 100. The Coffin as soon as it is taken into the building, is placed on a table. Prayers are offered and wreaths are removed and friends and relatives leave the place. Afterwards the coffin rolls down through a small window whose door closes automatically soon after, to a next room on to the tables with rollers on the top. The care-taker removes the flowers, and shoves

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the coffin into a grating wherein redhot coal is burning. The coffin will not be placed over the fire itself but in a nitch by the side of the fire whose heat is enough to burn away the body in about 2 hours. Ash and small unburnt pieces of bones fall down below the grating.

This is picked up and placed in jars. If the relatives want it, it will be given to them, if not the same will be used as manure in the garden attached to the crematorium. In the walls of the main building, thousands of small arched vaults are built. These vaults are sold to people who want to deposit the ash in a small stone box which is available there and elsewhere for the purpose. These boxes are placed in vaults covered up with mortar, and tablets giving name age, etc, of the deceased are fixed on it. When all the vaults are filled up they build some more rooms with similar arrangement.

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar, India, and one of his relatives were cremated there, and big tablets have been fixed. I being an Indian the caretaker particularly pointed it to me, otherwise it is very difficult to read thousands and thousands of tablets and find out who is who. The whole place is very neat and clean, and no bad smell at all. Each vault costs about Rs. 200. This place is called Golders Green.

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Went to Heston Aerodrome; and rode over London in aeroplane for 12 minutes and paid 10 shillings. There was no fear or giddiness. It was very pleasant to fly about and see the town below, very clearly.

In London there are tube railway, underground railway and elevated railway. A railway runs under the river Thames also. It is 120 feet below ground level. To get down to this railway one has to get down in lifts, so also when getting up. To go to underground railway stations there are moving staircases to go down or to come up.

Though there is a train every minute, people walk very fast and sometimes even run to catch trains. So time is money for them, and people do not like to waste their valuable time. Therefore things are taken from place to place and from village to town by motor lorries to save time. I never saw a single cart drawn by bullocks. A few are drawn by big Australian horses, single, double or treble; they are very heavy waggons. These animals are very strong, well built, with big hoofs and bushy hair touching the ground.

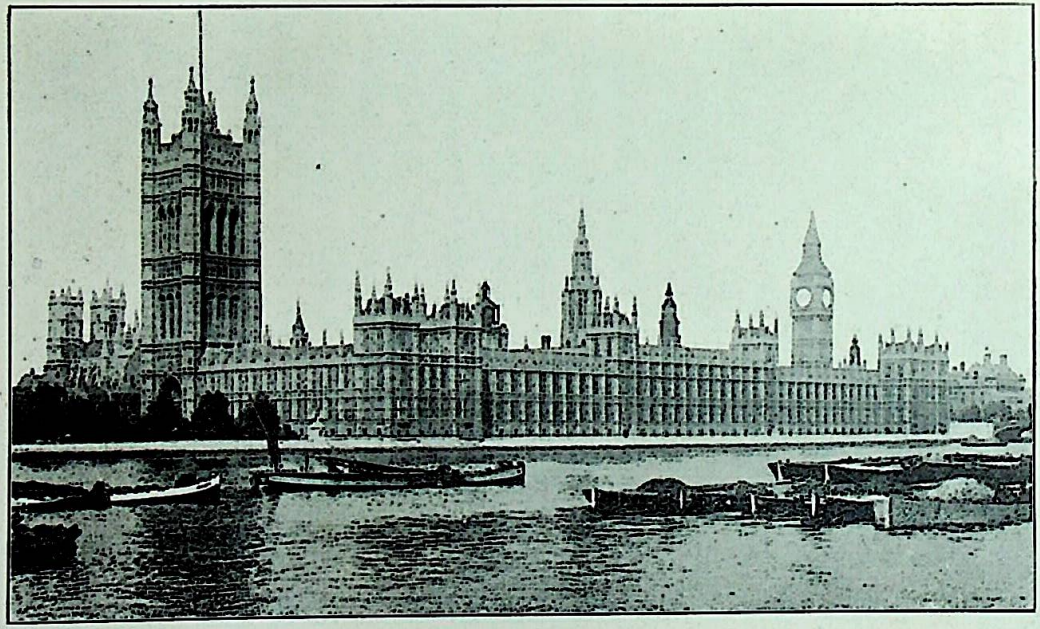
There are some victoria or other kinds of vehicles drawn by single or a pair of horse.

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The 'Greyhound' stage coach—It is a big 4 wheeled coach drawn by 4 horses, which runs daily for hire through important parts of London to Hampton Court, a distance of 18 miles, by 11 a.m. and reaches Hampton Court by 1 p.m. It leaves Hampton Court by 3-30 p.m. and reaches London by 6 p.m., changing horses in the middle of the journey both ways. The charges are: for single journey Sh. 7/6, and double journey Sh. 10; box seat Sh. 2/6, extra, whole coach, £. 5-10-0.

In one place I witnessed a variety entertainment. There were about 60 orchestra-men just below and close to the stage. Whenever the actors play and dance on the stage, the orchestra people play on their instruments just near the stage. When the actors want to come down the stage and dance or do some acrobatic feats the seats where the orchestra-men are sitting move away bodily with those sitting there, as in Paris. The performances were very good. After each scene on the stage, the screen moves up bodily or moves sideways, as there are no rollers like those we see in India. Again that part of the stage where scenes are arranged, when done with, revolves with the actors on it. Thus the front part goes to the rear and the rearpart where the next scene has already been arranged

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Houses of Parliament. They occupy a commanding position on the north bank of the river Thames. They occupy 7 acres of land with a frontage to the river Thames of 940 feet. The celebrated Big Bell is hung in the Clock Tower, the sonorous sound of which can be heard all over the city and the whole world through Radio.

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revolves towards the front with the actors; thus the time taken for arranging the next scene is saved.

In London houses with 8 to 10 stories are common particularly in congested localities. In some places 1 or 2 stories are built underground to be used as kitchen and store rooms, and for washing and dining purposes. Roads are well tarred over concrete bedding. If roads are to be dug up for any purpose machine jumpers have to be made use of, like those used for drilling rocks in Kolar Goldfields.

Mrs. Heggard took me to Mrs. John Chiswick, Grove End, Hatrington Road. She is an ardent theosophist. On the day I went, there were about 10 visitors. All were provided with refreshment and tea. I was taken round the building and the compound and showed the music hall, and the platform where Sri J. Krishnaji lectured. She has call bells arranged from room to room and her daughters attend to cooking and serving guests, very delightfully. Members of the T. S., wherever they are and whatever they do, never eat animal food, drink liquors and smoke tobacco. They are always very social with brotherly feelings and ready to serve others.

1. Saw Parliamentary Houses (see illustration,) and Dorchester Hotel where the Yuvaraja and the Dewan of Mysore were staying.

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2. **Saw the Tower of London**—It is a fort built first by William the Conqueror for the purpose of protecting and controlling the city. It contains many towers. The Tower was occupied as a palace by all the Kings and Queens down to charles II. It was the custom for each monarch to lodge in the Tower before coronation and to ride in procession to Westminister through the city. The Palace buildings stood eastward of the Bloody Tower. See illustration.

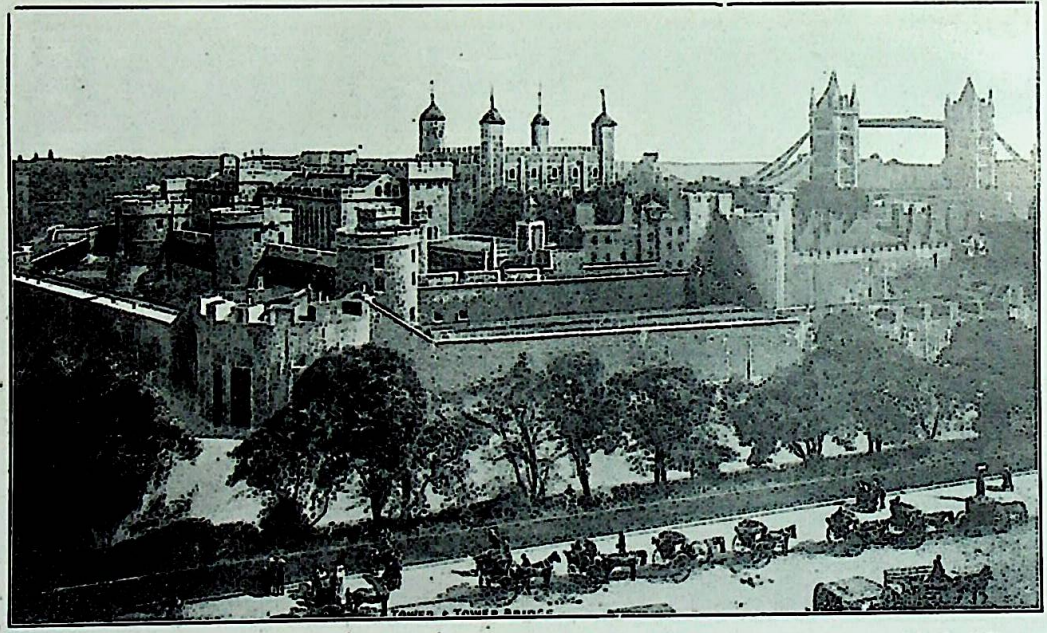
The security of the walls made it convenient as a state prison, the first prisoner being Ralf Flambard, Bishop of Durham. From that time to the beginning of the 19th century the Tower was seldom without some captive, English or foreign, of rank and importance.

A scaffold was built here during the reign of Edward IV and the first execution was that of Sir Simon Burley in 1388; many important persons were beheaded here.

Royal Chapel—Here lie before the High Altar Dukes of Somerset and Northumberland and also some Dukes and Lords who were beheaded.

Tower Green—Here stood the scaffold on which private executions took place and also Lord Hastings, &c. were beheaded with an axe, except Queen Anne, whose head was cut off with a

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Tower and Tower Bridge: The Tower of London is one of the most interesting venerable buildings in the Capital, It was for centuries a palace, a prison, a fortress, and a Court of Justice, and has been the scene of revels, tournaments, religious ceremonials, and many a tragedy. Two Queens of Henry the VIII were beheaded here, while Richard, Duke of Gloucester, murdered Henry VI in the Hall of the Tower. The infant Prince, his nephews, were also smothered in the Bloody Tower.

The public are admitted free on Mondays and Saturdays, and on other days on payment of 6d. i e. about 5 Annas, with an extra charge of 6d. to see the Crown Jewels.

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sword. Lord Hithsdale escaped from King's House in female dress in the evening before he was to be beheaded. Lady Jane Gray saw through windows her husband being taken for execution and the headless body being brought back; she saw also a scaffold being prepared for her execution.

Blood Tower—Edward V and his brother Duke of York were murdered here.

Crown Jewels—In the middle of a room in a double-caged case are arranged English Regalia. Imperial state crown of Queen Victoria's Coronation 1838—This crown was lightened and enlarged for Edward VII and contained 2818 diamonds, 297 pearls and many other jewels. It was later altered to allow 'The Star of Africa' of 309 carats being inserted and also 58 brilliants and 52 rose diamonds. The Imerial State Crown worn by King George at Delhi Darbar contains Indian Emerald weighing 34 carats, emeralds, sapphires and 6170 diamonds. The Royal Sceptre with the cross of gold and jewels, now containing the large drop shape brilliant of The Star of Africa weighing 516 carats, is the largest in the world.

Besides the above there are many sceptres, bracelets, Annointing spoon, royal plates &c.,

3. **Denkurst Garden**, Empire Theatre of Cinema,

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4. **Museum of Royal College of Surgeons:** This contains skeletons of human and other animals. It is the biggest one of that type I ever saw. There were about 10,000 human skulls showing different nationalities, races and ages.

5. A cinema which is a continuous one from 2 P.M.-11 P.M. Only one charge for any seat. One can sit seeing the show as long as he likes; but no body sits for more than 2 hours when the same story is repeated. One can go in at any stage of the show and can remain till the same stage of the show comes in.

Visited Miss Noble, a member of the Theosophical Society, at Camberlay. She is a very old sickly lady. In the neighbouring buildings many families are living, all of which belong to the T. S. and there is a Liberal Catholic Church attached to this colony the of T. S. members. Camberlay is about 30 miles from London Town.

There are on the whole 110 important theatres in London alone.

There are innumerable number of motor cars running about in London and if all the cars while running in streets sound their horns it will be a great nuisance for the public. Therefore the municipality has made it an offence to sound horns in streets except under special circumstances.

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To avoid accidents at each crossings of roads, drivers slaken the speed of cars and look around to fecilitate pedestrians to cross roads at crossings. In some important of such crossings flat broad-head brass nails are driven into roads. Only here pedestrians have to cross. Where crossings are far off and many people have to go to the other side of the road, there are small platforms in the middle of roads about 6 inches above the road level. In some important crossings there are automatic light signals. They show red, green and white lights. The Police carefully regulate traffic; with all these precautions 8 to 10 accidents happen every day. As in India cars are driven on left side of roads; therefore to go to such platform, first, look towards left and go there when cars are far off;and from the platform look to the right and cross roads when cars are far off. Again, if many cars are coming continously and many people are waiting to cross, the constable on duty stops cars by stretching his arm and safely takes these waiting people to the other side. Sometimes one has to wait even for 5 minutes to cross the roads.

In some important places traffic is exceedingly heavy; therefore there are underground passages to cross roads. Most over-crowded are Pica

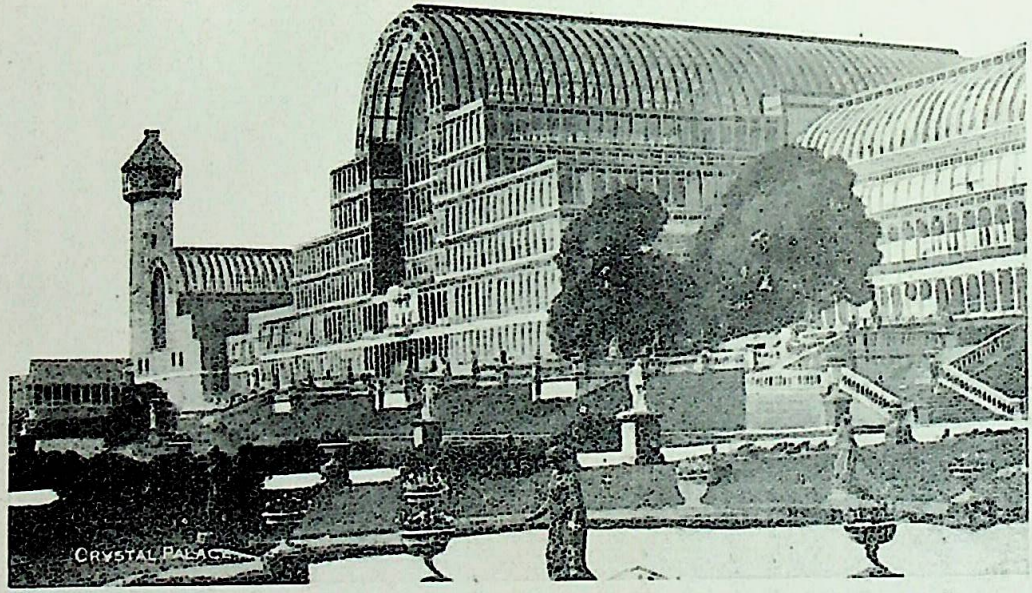
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dilly Circus and Oxford Square. In India an England the rule of the road is to keep to th left, whereas in Europe and America it is t keep to the right. Drivers' seats are also arrange accordingly in motor cars on the right side o left side as the case may be. Foreigners have t be very careful and should know very well the rul of the road.

During my stay, the temperature of th place was ranging between 70° to 80° Farenheit This was too much for them and many well-to-d people went to seaside and hilly places to avoi excessive heat. For the same reason man meetings were adjourned and clubs etc. were closed. In India 70° F. to 80° F. temperature i moderate, and very few feel the heat. On 3 or 4 days there was rain; with all that people were feeling the heat very much.

Casually while taking refreshment in a restaurant I met an English-man, a dentist by profession Mr. A. Slade, living in No. 46, Cranner Road London. S.W. 9. He told me that a commandant of the Imperial Lancers of Mysore rode far away from his camping place into the enemy's country to find out the whereabouts of the enemies camp and a suitable place to give fight. Similarly a Commandant of the Turkish Army was riding

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Crystal Palace: A very big spacious ornamental Hall with very broad verandhas built of pillars, trusses &c., of iron and covered with ground glasses. It contains museum of Arts and Stadium: a big theatre with galleries, chairs, enough to accommodate about 6000 persons. Its extensive compound of many acres in extent contains fine garden, race course, etc.

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towards Mysore Camp and noticed the Mysore Commandant riding there, and suspecting him to be a spy fired a rifle and the shot just grazed the Mysore man. He pretended to have received a mortal wound and fell down as if he were dead. The Turk being certain of his shot proceeded towards the supposed dead comrade to find out who he was. When close by, the Mysorean at once whipped his pistol and killed the Turk; he brought his dress, sword &c., to his camp as a trophy. (I guess this is late Chame Urs, Commandant). Mr. A. Slade was an officer in the British army stationed close by Mysore Camp during the Great War.

7-8-33. **Crystal Palace.** While going to see the Palace I travelled in train, a greater part of which is elevated as high as two stories of houses on rails fixed over bridges. In the Palace I saw Museum of arts, statues and a theatre where fortunately there was music sung by 500, and chorus by about 3000 people. There was space enough for about 6000 people to sit. Roof and walls are all of glass. Its compound is very extensive. See illustration.

9-3-37. Saw **Hamton Court** and Maze. The Maze is something like the seven-walled fort in the Summer Palace in Mysore. If one enters it, it takes not less than an hour to come out of it; fortunately

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I came out in 15 minutes, by keeping to my left a through. Thick foliage plants are planted in circular way one eircle inside the other. Th plants are cut so as to form thick walls about 7 f high and the passage between these fencings i about 4ft. wide. When one gets inside, it confuse and tires him to come out, on account of fals entrances and blind passages. Many lose thei patience even and ask some others to help the to get out.

There is one grape plant planted in 176 and is flourishing very well and yields good crop A large amount of money is spent to keep up th plant by keeping the temperature as far a possible at a uniform degree in the glass hous wherein the plant is situated. In the Hamto Court the surrounding garden is kept in a ver good condition. One portion is called Kno Gardens, another Pond Gardens.

Saw Kensington Park and Theatre Park.

Saw a medicine manufacturing place. It is a very big firm where many people are employed and about 75 per cent of the emloyees are girls. The Madras chemist Mr. Mawnay took me there. The Manager of the firm sent his motor car for us to go there and brought us back after provid ing lunch for us at his expense.

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In London I saw a hotel kept by Delhi people and another by Punjab people, where we could get Indian food and Indian sweets.

The Railway System in London—There are elevated railways, street railways, underground and tube railways. On elevated railways there is one train every 20 minutes, on the second, every half hour, and on the last every three minutes. In Piccadilly railway station there is one recording machine to record the number of trains that pass through the station. On an average 500 trains pass in each of 6 directions, that is, 3000 trains in a day of 24 hours. The other trains pass up and down London, about 4,000 a day. So on the whole 7,000 trains pass up and down London, in a day: all are worked by electricity and in many of the trains the carriage doors open and close automatically in about a minute. In most railways in London and other places compartments are reserved for non-smokers though they form only one per cent; whereas in India, though they form 90 p.c., no such reservation is made; and smokers in India behave most insolently in some cases. In Western contries the liberty of both smokers and non-smokers is respected and protected by law and by the citizens. In junction stations trains stop for two minutes only; so passengers keep waiting ready to get in or get out.

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Besides train conveniences there are tram and street buses for people to travel about.

I saw a cinema. The theatre looked like a palace, well lighted, floor covered by rich thick carpet, and well-dressed decent-looking smart servants at the door and entrances. Inside the entrances of different classes, fancy-dressed young beautiful smiling girls, very courteously lead spectators to their seats with searchlights in their hands to make use of when it is dark inside.

I saw a drama where *chow-chow* was played. It was a continuous drama. People remain inside till one turn is over and then go away of their own accord. Seats are well cushioned and covered with rich velvet. Seats are folding. If one sitting on it gets up the seat closes up and allows people to walk along. Dress, dance, scenery, neatness, activity and music were all very grand. The building itself is worth looking at.

Attended a motor cycle race. It was an exciting scene. At turning round the cycle wheels check off mud and sand for a distance of 50 to 60 feet. So people run away at the approach of cycles.

In shops and restaurants, as in theatres, proprietors employ mostly good looking, fair

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young, attractive and intelligent girls to conduct sales. They wear particular uniforms. There are women police also. Generally they try to prevent girls loafing about in streets and crowded places; in addition to this they do C.I.D. work. Well-built women are selected for this work, and most of them wear uniforms.

Even coolies and sweepers wear shirts, trousers, socks, boots, collar, and neck tie. They hang their coats some-where close by, while working. When they go home, they take a bath, put on fresh dress, and go out walking, or to reading rooms or clubs, and enjoy life very well. When they come out dressed up, we cannot make out who is a sweeper or cooly, or a gentleman.

Even poor people keep their houses very neat and clean, lighted with electric lights. They possess chairs, cot and table, all cleaned and polished. Bathing rooms and store rooms are all kept scurpulously clean. I visited a poor man's house in a distant village. When I asked the owner of this house permission to look in they were very glad and showed me their houses, the back yard, and every room contained therein. In one such house there was a woman in charge of the house. Even she allowed me to get in and see the house and said that she was glad to see

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me getting into such a poor folk's house, and thanked me for looking into the affairs of poor people. They very rarely make use of fire wood they use chiefly coal gas and electricity for cooking and heating purposes.

12-7-33. Saw Victoria and Albert Museums. On the 15th, saw Windsor Castle. It is a fine old building, situated on elevated ground. It has a curfew bell in the compound.

In many railway stations, if you want a ticket and if you put in the required coin in a slit in a box a ticket comes out; so you need not go to the booking office at all for tickets, unless you want a change. Similar boxes are kept in many places and if you put in coins in slits you can get cigarette boxes, chacolates etc., according to their contents. You can get yourself weighed and ascertain your weight. In many busy streets there are underground rooms, urinals, commodes, and baths and wash basins. For pissing there is no charge, but for other comforts a small fee has to be paid. These places are kept very clean and are under charge of caretakers. All over Europe, streets are all well tarred and kept very clean; and so also foot paths.

Census of London in 1931, the most populous city in the world;

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Males	..	38,33,618
Females	..	43,71,026
Total	..	82,04,942

Birth rate: 15.2 per thousand

Death rate: 11·3 per thousand

Every year in London alone 56,316 are injured and 1,341 die by vehicular traffic.

Postal arrngements are also very good. For local delivery a letter posted at 11 p.m. reaches the addressee by 8 o'clock in the morning, and if a reply is posted immediately it reaches the addressee the same morning. Besides this convenience about 80 p.c. of big houses and business places have telephones and can easily talk to one another. For each call one has to pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna.

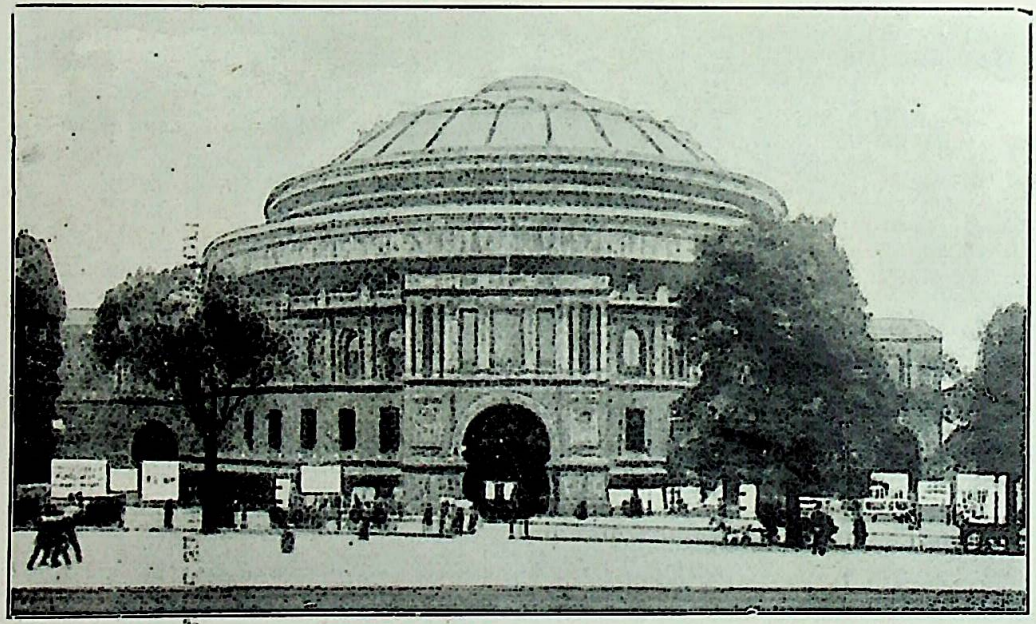
Saw French Madam Tassuad's wonderful collection of wax, vivid, and life-like and full-size images. It has cost lacs of rupees to get these image's manufactured. This is the best collection in the world. [redacted] there. Almost the whole show is historical and the descriptions are very clear. There is an Indian Restaurant near Leicester Square where good Indian curry, sweetmeat, etc., can be had. There is one vegetarian restaurant in Charing Cross.

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Went and paid my respects to His Highness th Yuvaraja and the Dewan of Mysore in Dorchest Hotel. Both of them told me that I was ver enterprising and that I should observe and sugges sanitary improvements in Mysore.

Attended **Masonic Peace Memorial** meeting i Albert Victor Hall which has a seating accommoda tion for about 20,060 people. On that da about 12,000 Masonic high officers attende the meeting. Many thousands were refused admis sion. There were many representatives of differen countries. They were received with specia distinction, country by country. There was a band playing as each distinguishing represenative entered the hall. A microphone was placed on the platform. The hall is big, circular, very high roofed with a broad, covered passage all round it, and a varandah also. It was a very grand sight to see the whole function which was more entertaining than any cinema show and particularly when representa tives were saluted in a Masonic form. The Duke of Connaught, Prince of Wales, his younger brother Prince George and many high personages were present. There were three Mysore state masons present at the function, two of whom represented the Mysore city Masonic Lodge. See illustration.

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Albert Victor Hall : A very big ornamental Hall in London. It has a seating accomodation for 20,000 people under a big dome where there are no pillars to support the dome. It has many rows of galleries covered with good carpets and costly velvet cushion automatic folding chairs. There are 16 entrances to the Hall.

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19th July 33. When I telephoned to Mrs. Haggard to find out if she had time to speak to me; she replied that she had plenty of time and invited me and my friend Mr. L. Shampur for lunch. Special vegetable preparations were prepared for us. She was kind and courteous and and had taken much trouble for our sake. We spent a very pleasent time there. Lieutenant Commander H. Haggard lived at: 93 A. Brandesbury Road N. W. 6 nearest station Queen's Park. Phone: Maidvale 8,310.

20-7-33. Arranged for dinner for Mr. & Mrs. Haggard and Messrs, B. Munivenkatappa and his son, and D. Mawny af of Madras, in the Rengent Hotel, with Vegeterian food for myself and Mr. L. Shampur and non-vegetarian food for others. While returning very late in the night we missed our way home. We got into a tram which went some distance in the direction of our house. When we got down fortunately for us an Indian gentlemen took us to be Kannada people, spoke to us in Kanarese. Then we became acquainted with him and he was kind enough to direct us to our place. His house was close to the tram stand. He showed us his house after we got down the tramcar, and asked us to go to his home next morning for breakfast. His name

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is Dr. K. V. Mulbagal D.P., C.L.D., being a native of Mulbagal, in Mysore State. He is a learned man in religion, and is employed as Excise Inspector in Belgaum. He knows Astrology and has studied the Vedas and many other religious books. He was living with his sister Mrs. K. H. Jamkhandi studying for the B.T. Exam. She is a school Mistress drawing Rs. 150 per mensem. But she took leave and went to London for post graduate study, and passed in B.T. and T.D. She was married to a Police Inspector who married a second wife as she did not get an issue by this lady. So she came away, studied English, passed examinations, and has been employed. As per Mr. Mulbagal's request I went there for breakfast. I met there a young man Patkar by name, who was the son of a very wealthy contractor Mr. Patkar of Bombay. He was sent to London for study, he left off his studies and married an English girl who was a compounder in a hospital. This Patkar's elder brother similarly married an English girl and discontinued his studies. Through the intervention of Mr. Mulbagal these 2 boys are getting a monthly allowance of a £. 15 each from their father as a matter of compossion. Four days later she became a Hindu by Aryasamaja ceremony.

In an average hotel in India there is a fixed rate and customers are given their fill. In England

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Jangamawadi Math, Varanasi
Acc. No. .....2161.....

and in Western contries men pay for whatever they eat after selecting food as per menu card In these countries tips are charged, generally 10 p.c. of the cost of the food.

It is better to get one suit at least tailored in London; because suits exhibited in London look very smart and far better than those exhibited in other countries.

Streets are always kept clean. They are swept by roller brushes attached to motor cars. While the cars move slowly along, the brushes attached to motor cars sweep the dust and rubbish to the sides of roads from where sweepers remove them in tins. Foot-paths are all paved with concrete or cement and are kept clean. Avenue tree-pits are covered by grated iron plates, circular in outline, ornamental to look at, and divided into four parts to fecilitate replacing, digging pits, watering, and removing rubbish etc, Consequentiy there is very little dust in roads in spite of motor cars and other heavy traffic moving about.

As far as I have seen, men employed in steamers and hotels are all very honest. I carried my money in my pocket wherever I went. Most of my money used to be in the form of Cook's cheques. With regard to my other articles

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big and small, they were all safe in their ha
When I was not in my room, steward
servants, male and female, used to enter the ro
clean it, arrange beddings, polish shoes and k
the room clean and tidy. In most hotels prese
for servants are collected along with boarding a
lodging charges and are called service charg
In a few cases I gave presents to them wh
service fee was not collected, and it is called 'ti

In Indian cities and towns people piss a
dirty lanes, through ignorance and lack of urin
and others fecilities; whereas in European cit
particularly in London, there is no lane to piss
to go to stools. For these purposes there a
urinals and bath-rooms constructed in und
ground rooms and, when required, people
down and piss; but if they want to go to sto
and wash their face a small fee has to be p
There are some places where there are hot and c
water baths arranged underground, and a fee
aboutsix annas is to be paid for a bath; in some s
places barbers and hair-dressers for men and wom
are to be had also.

I was living in the house of Mrs. O
for some time, that is No. 1, Fairfox Mans
Finchley Road, London. There were two stude
a medical and a Ph. D. The family of M

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Owen consisted of Mrs. Owen and her daughter Jessey Owen, who was seventeen years of age. She had studied up to the S.S.L.C., and was a good-looking fair girl. The Ph.D. student is a Sri Vaishnava by caste and belongs to an orthodox sect. He passed his final examination, married the girl and took her to India. It appears that his sister is studying in Madras for M.B. & C.M. examinations. I observe that such a thing is getting very common now-a-days, since many English girls have no objection to get married to educated or rich Indians. Miss (Jessy) Owen being only seventeen years of age, her parents gave their consent for her marrige.

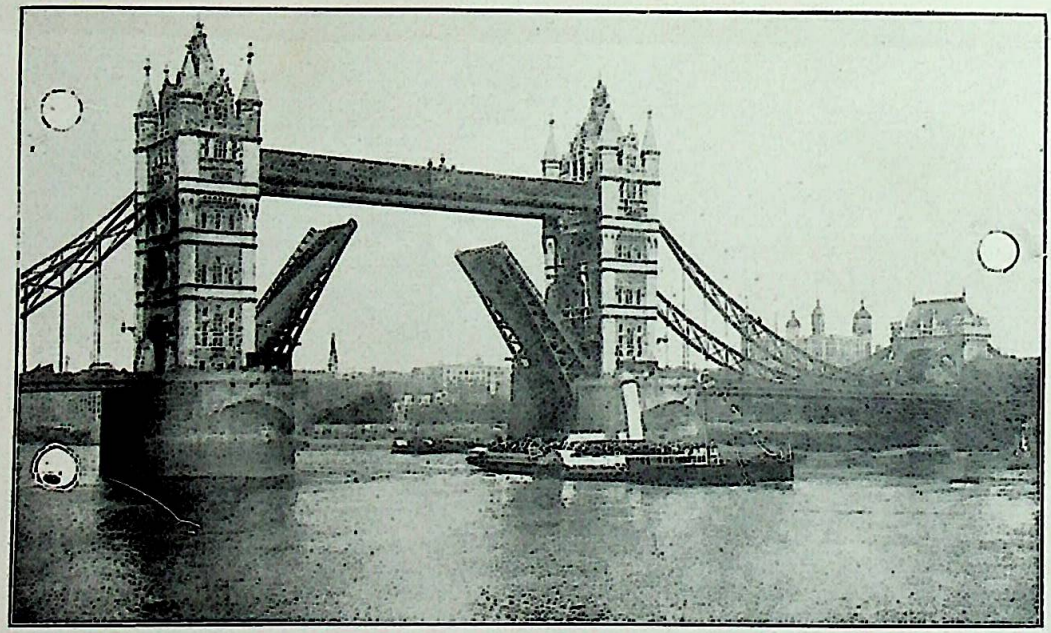
I purchased a railway ticket for Southampton from London for ten shillings from the manager of the Imperial Hotel. Many big hotel managers are authorised to sell railway tickets.

Places worthy to be seen in London are: Piccadilly Circus—It is one of the centres of the fashionable life of London, and is one the of the best known and most popular thoroughfares in the metropolis. (2) The Bank of England and Royal Exchange. (3) Fleet Street. (4) Cheap-side, one of the busiest throughfares in the city area, right in the heart of commercial centre of the Metropolis. (5) Sdtran. (6) Charing Cross. (7) Holborn Circus.

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(8) Kensington High Street. (9) Tower
London. (10) Houses of Parliament. They w
built at a cost of £. 30,00,000 from designs by
late Mr. Chas Barry. (See illustration). T
celebrated bell "Big Ben" is hung in the Cl
Tower, the sonorous tones which can be heard
and wide over the city, and all over the wo
through radio at stated hours. (11) Lond
Bridge built in the reign of King John, a
widened recently. (12) Oxford Street. (13) L
cester Square. (14) The Tower Bridge: (S
illustration) (15) Wesleyan Central Chur
Westminister. (16) St. Pancras Hotel. (17)
Paul's Cathedral, the finest Protestant Church
the world. Far back into the early history of
nation and of Christianity in this island, church
have stood on its site. Under Ethelbert, King
Kent, Mellitus the first Bishop of London, w
appointed and a church has built which stood
1083. Old St. Paul's was a noble building, and w
built between the years 1083-1315. It perish
in the great fire of 1666. The present Cathed
was built between 1675-1710 under the archite
Sir Christopher Wren and Master Mason Th
mas Strong, costing over £. 10,00,000, includi
the clearing of the site. (18) Waterloo Brid
(19) Mansion House. (20) Old House Holbo

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The Tower Bridge is an object of great interest to every visitor to the Metropolis. The central span consists of two draw-bridges, weighing 950 tons each. These when raised by hydraulic machinery, allow vessels to pass under the high level bridge, 135 feet above high water mark. The bridge was commenced in 1886 and opened on 30-6-1894. It costed upwards of £ 1,500,000 e i. Rs. 20,00,000. About 1400 vehicles pass over this bridge daily.

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(21) Ludgate Circus. (22) Buckingham Palace. The outside appearance is not very imposing. Outsiders were not admitted as the King was then living there. (23) The War Office. (24) The Admiralty, Whitehall. (25) St. James Park. (26) West Minister Abbey which dates back to Edward the Confessor, and occupies the site of an earlier church dedicated to St. Peter, and built by Sebert, King of the East Saxons who died in A.D. 616. Since the Conquest every English Soverign has been crowned in the Abbey. Thirteen sovereigns and fourteen queens are buried within its precincts. The Chapter House was used for three centuries as the meeting place of the House of Commons. Public services are held on every week-day in the Abbey at 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. and on Sundays from 8 A.M. to 10 A.M.; 3 P.M. to 7 P.M. (27) Home Offices. (28) Tottenham Court Road.. (29) Law Courts and Fleet Street. (30) Imperial Institute. (31) British Museum. (32) Tate Gallery (33)Albert Memorial. (34) St. James's Palace. (35) Hyde Park. This is a very celebrated Park, and has eight gates. It is one of the most delightful parks in the city of London. The combined space of this and Kensington Gardens covers over 600 acres. (36) Hamstead Heath. (37) Golder's Park.

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(38) Southwark Cathedral. (39) Kensingto Palace. (40) Zoological Gardens. (41) Night Bridge. (42) Natural history Museum.

In Cook's Office I met Mr B. R. Kagal B. Land and Development office, New Delhi.

My friend who had promised to go with m to America changed his mind at the last momen If he had told me this while I was in Italy, I woul have gone through Germany, Austria, Franc etc, and then to England. After going to Ameri I would have returned to India via Japan. But was throughly disappointed.

I purchased a tourist's class return ticket, th charge from Southampton to New York and bac to Bremen in Germany being £46. The steame was "Aquiania" whose tonnage was 49, 500, a bi steamer, in fact, one of the biggest in the world Such steamers do not go to India on account the naarow and shallow Suez Canal.

22-7-33. I left London by 8-15 A.M. and cam by train to Southampton. Took lunch in th steamer. Left Southampton after lunch, fo America, in th steamer Aquitania. In this steame there were first class, tourist class, and III class Practically II has been converted to tourist class I had a good seat in a Cabin of two beds, and wa alone. There were plenty of amusements, an

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big deck to walk about. Food was very liberal. Service was very good and cleanliness excellent. This steamer is nearly three times as big as that of Conte Verde with more place to walk about, more amusement, music and dance. Food servers, in fact the whole crew are very punctual in work.

People maintain regularity very well on the principle of "first come first served." On the 24th I went to Purser's Office with my pass-port and money declaration form. I asked a lady who came after me to go in and have her work finished early. She did not go. She told me that since I went there before, I must go first and then she would go. Such things happen almost always, both in steamers and in towns, while purchasing tickets in theatres, cinemas, restaurants etc. Whether male or female, people stand in line, and those that came late go to the end of the line and never rush and come in the middle.

I found men in steamers and outside in hotels very honest. Anyhow I carried my money always in my pocket and gave no occasion for any temptation. Room key was always left behind to enable attendants to clean the room, change dirty towels, blacken our shoes etc.

In this steamer there were 142 first class, 282 tourist class and 136 third class passengers

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total, 560; but the total accomodation was 102 Out of 560 passengers I was the only one Indi and there were two Japs. The majority of the were Americans and the rest Europeans. I w the only vegetarian in the whole steamer. Th crew numbered about 200. There were enou number of life-boats to save men in case of dang each having 68 to 70 seating capacity. Th steamer was travelling at the rate of about 24 kn an hour.

Games. Shuffle Board, Deck tennis, Quoit gymnasium, swimming-pool, Turkish bath, wood horse race, giant polo, deck cricket and ball boar

Clock hands were set back about 60 minute day as we proceeded westward. A notice was p up on the notice board to go to chief steward an select our seats in the dining hall, a choice i given to us to select our friends, countrym and family people to sit beside us. After on selecting a seat, we have to stick to the sam number table. So also regarding our food. I any body wants any special food he has to inform the steward previously. There will be one serve for every 3 or 4 tables of 4 seats each; and b sticking to one's reserved table the server know exactly what we want. If a change is require one has to inform the steward and then change.

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In steamers, face and hand towels are changed daily and bath towels once in two days. There were 4,300 mail bags stored in baggage room at the bottom of the steamer. It took 30 men to take them up one day and store there in a portion of a covered varandah on each side of the steamer, ready to be unloaded. It took an hour and a half for these men to throw them down through tubes of canvas to two boats waiting on each side of the steamer. Passengers' Luggages are slid down on smooth slanting planks and are arranged in the custom office hall in an alphabitical order for custom officers to examine them. After examination passengers have to engage porters or coolies to remove them to taxicabs.

In steamers notices are put up about alterations of time in clocks, time of meals, of cinema show dance, betting, arrival time etc. Half an hour before the appointed time a gong is taken round sounding, reminding us of the time for meals. Every day there was a menu card in the steamer showing vegetarian and non-vegetarian foods to be selected from. So there was enough of vegetarian and non-vegetarian food to be selected.

In the steamer meals, bath, plays, library and reading room etc. were good. When the steamer was moving very fast the sea looked as if

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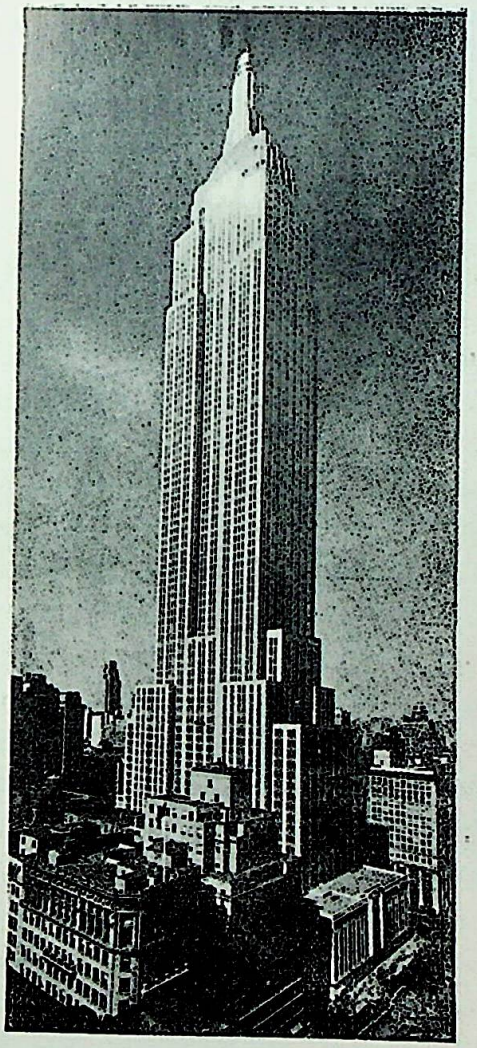
a river was running towards the steamer a running away by the side of it. There was noise except that of the working engine. In d time I saw two whales about a mile from t steamer and I could see spray thrown abo occasionally I saw their broad dark backs. was rather a rare sight.

In the steamer servers of meals are dress in neat, clean and tidy uniforms. They keep small towel in their hands and each time a pla is placed on the table they wipe their hand Every part of the steamer is kept clean a tidy. Even in tourists' class each cabin h running hot and cold water, a mirror, and li saving belts. At the beginning of the journ passengers are taught how to tie them up to th body when signalled.

Morning at 8 breakfast; about 1 P.M. lunch and 8 P.M. dinner, are served. After lunch a dinner, when people move to the smoking roo a small cup of tea or coffee and at 4 P.M. coff and cake and biscuit are served.



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Empire State: World's Tallest Structure Located at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street on the site of the old Waldorf-Astria, it is 1250 feet high from side walk to tip of 200 feet mooring mast. There are 64 passenger elevators. The twin observatories on the 86th and 102nd floors offer the finest view of New York. 20,000 tenants occupy the Building and 4,000 people visit daily. No visitors should deny themselves the sensation of seeing the city from the tower. The charge to go up and return by elevators is Rs. 3.

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CHAPTER V.

AMERICA

SECTION I.

NEW YORK

28-7-33. Reached **New York** harbour by 8 A.M. Examination of my health, my pass-port and money declaration form took about four hours, till 12 noon. In the meanwhile I had my lunch. After getting down by about 2 P.M. after all formalities, I was about to get my luggage removed to a taxi; just then Mr. Deve Gowda, son of Dharmaprakasha Chandra Gowda, coffee-planter of Chickmagalur, who was studying for Ph.D., came and received me. We went together to the International House. I had written to him some days ago requesting him to arrange for my boarding and lodging; he had reserved a room for me in the House accordingly.

Left my things in the room reserved for me, took some rest on account of excessive heat; and went and saw, with Mr. Deve Gowda, the Empire State Building (see illustration). In the night I saw an excellent cinema show where there was variety dancing also. In India there are no such cinemas at all, as far as I know.

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Saw Aquarium, a very big one of its kin
On account of over-crowding in the Internatio
House I changed to another building close by. I
the House room rent alone was $. 1·50, that is R
4/8 a day. In the new building it was Rs. 3 a d
I took meals in the House itself. Food, co
service and everything was automatic system in th
House. On an average it cost $. 3 a day f
breakfast, lunch and dinner i.e. Rs. 9. The Mason
jewel helped me a good deal in the custom house

The most important part of the city of Ne
York is in Manhattan Island. It has tne Hudso
river on the left and East river on the right sid
It is the central part of the city. I went roun
this island in a steam launch with about 10
people. As I went round, one of the cre
explained what the buildings at sight were.
thus saw a greater portion of New Yark.

30-7-33. Met one Bengalee gentleman Mr
Muzamdar by name, and his American wife in
hotel. He asked me to go to his quarters next da

31-7-33. Went to Muzamdar's House. H
is publishing there a weekly paper, "India To-da
and Tomorrow" and is doing a lot of goo
service for India. After remaining there for s
hour or so, Mrs. and Mr. Muzamdar and I wen
to a Vegetarian hotel and took meals.

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1-8-33. Went to Grand Freemason Hall of America; meetings had been adjourned on account of summer. The Secretary of the G.L. of America gave me a copy of the G. Lodge Annual Report book and asked some one of the staff to take me round and show me the meeting Halls etc. Secretary's rooms are in the seventeenth floor, and Lodge meeting halls of different lodges are in the second and third floors. On the ground floor a notice was put up in a hall belonging to the Lodge, asking Masons to help the unemployed distressed Masons by giving them some suitable appointments or work. They register their names in a register kept by a man in charge and go there frequently. On the day I went, there were about 20 people waiting for such help.

In the evening, I went to the Theosophical Society in E. 23, 37th street. There was a meeting, lecture and a discourse. Only a few persons, mostly ladies, attended the meeting, many having gone out of the city on account of excessive heat.

In the afternoon went with a party, crossing the Hudson River in a boat, and from the other side in a bus to the Ford Cars Assembly Building. The Company people took from us (Muchalikay) an agreement that we will not claim from the Comany

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any damages for any accident; then one of t company people took us round and explained to the process of manufacture of cars. There w not much to be explained because we saw eve thing very well and understood the proc overselves.

For the last three or four days the temper ture was very high, being 100° to 105° F. and consequence of this about 6 or 7 persons we dying on account of the heat alone.

In New York, roads and streets are straig by-streets are at right angles to main streets a are named Street 12, Street 13 and so forth Main roads are also straight and are called Fif Avenue, Sixth Avenue and so forth, and only few are called by names such as Madison, Par Lexington etc., except the one called Broadw which runs obliquely. Streets run parallel to ea other and are east to west, and are equidistan Main Roads run North to South. Streets a named East 37 and West 37 etc., to indicate th it is to the East or West of the 5th Avenue.

Vehicular traffic is controlled chiefly b automatic light signals, helped by police.

Natural History Museum. I saw a skeleto of an extinct lizard like four legged animal, 6 feet long and 25 ft. high. The front legs wer

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much shorter than the hind legs, a carnivorous animal Notosum; I saw also an instrument showing how eclipses happen, polished and unpolished precious stones and rock pieces where such stones are imbedded.

Luna Park in Coney Island—It is a continuous fair, show and merriment affair all through the year, and is much better than and 10 times bigger than Madras annual Park Fair, with merry-go-rounds of different types, artificial Mountain Alps with trollies running through and above it, swimming ponds, side shows, Paris dances, lottery places, restaurants dancing hall, Circus, Paris houses of women, acrobats etc. Outside the park enclosure are many places of public women, cinema shows, lotteries, restaurants etc. The whole thing is patronised by many visitors. In some places of public women, the manageress understood Hindustani and spoke to Indians in that language.

In America Schools and Colleges are closed on account of summer, and in New York special classes are opened for School and College teachers to take up post-graduate courses during that time. Thus there were about 60 students, men and women; in the International House 100, River Side Drive and they all return to their respective places after a stay of 3 months.

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Visited Ramakrishna Ashrama in 200, W
57 street and heard the lecture of Nickilana
Swamy on the General View of Hindu Ph
sophy. About 100 Americans, male and fem
attended the lecture. It has an American Se
tary, a lady, and a few American assistants. T
Ashrama is in a nice flat with a hall which c
accomodate about 200 persons, a library, an
secretary's room. The lecture was good. Af
the lecture. I went and spoke to Swamiji. H
lives in another portion of the same build
An American girl of 3 or 4 years heard him
said to him; "it is easy for you to go to
lecture hall, whereas it is difficult for me to co
here from a long distance." The governess
this girl, a Cashmeri girl of 20 years, Monga
name, introduced herself to me and said th
after going to America for studies, her fu
were exhausted, so she took up this governess'
in a rich American family, and at the same ti
was prosecuting her studies. After passing the
examination she said that she would go to India
mention this here to show the pluck and spirit
a young Indian girl in a far off foreign country

Mr. and Mrs. Mulhke, Boom Villa, 1
Yankee Street, New York are very good
obliging people, particularly to Indians. Thro
Master Mulhke I bought a radio receiving

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It worked well in Mr. Mulhke's place, but when I brought it to my room and switched on, its transformer was burnt away. In some parts of New York there is A.C. current and in other parts there is D.C. current. In purchasing any electric apparatus in foreign countries, it is advisable to ascertain the nature of current, frequency &c.

The Presbyterian Hospital. This is a very big hospital. It maintains three highly paid nurses to take round visitors and explain to them all the particulars. It is in Broadway, 168th Street.

Operating expenses of the Hospital (after 7½ per cent. reduction) are 84 lacs of rupees a year for 535 beds of general and semi private wards, 182 beds of private pavilion and 144 beds for Infants, total 861. This includes medicine surgery, obstetric, gynecology, eye, ear nose and throat diseases. The personnel involved in 1932 is as follows:

143, In Administrative Departments.
78, Resident Staff Doctors.
584, In Nursing departments, (90 nurses, pupil nurses 187, special duty nurses 83 etc.)
405, In Department of nutrition, Service Staff, and House-keeping.
557, In Ray, Servants, Laundry, Linen room, Store room etc. Total 1767.

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Out of this total of 1767,654, living quarte
are provided for 657 persons. Average daily c
of a Private Room patient ranges from Rs. 2
Rs. 54. Capital Asset $. 20019387·20. Curr
deferred charges $. 126000 &c., total assets
$. 20940253·40. So, the total assets work
Rs. 6282076.20.

Observation gallery over Operation room
a dome covered by glass panes with seats arrang
all round the glass dome for visitors to
and watch the process of operation. Free care
both in and out-patients costs about Rs. 36 l
By reducing the number of infections to
lowest percentage, it is shown that the avera
bed stay of the patient with clean wound heal
is 10·8 days, whereas that of the patient with
infected wound is 20·2 days. Clean wou
healing is primarily of advantage to the patie
and is a credit to the hospital and the staff, a
it means also a real saving of expense to
Hospital. In the Hospital an average of 2
babies are born in the year.

Saw Sheffield Diary Farm in New York C
The manager was kind enough to send some
with me to show and explain to me in detail
whole process of pasteurising and bottling.
is brought by big lorries in big cans from

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Farm to the door of the bottling place. From these cans milk is pumped to the two big drums placed in the third story of the building; milk inlet is at the top and outlet at the bottom.

Inside these drums there are rods with projecting wires constantly revolving to keep the cream mixed up in milk properly and to prevent it from collecting at the surface. From here it is led to the second floor were it runs through series of hot pipes and gets heated to 140° F. and remains for half an hour at that temperature; from there it is led into cool pipes to cool down to 40° F, and then to the first floor for bottling. From here, now and then samples are taken out by the Firm girls to test it in a laboratory by a specialist to find out wether the milk is thoroughly pasteurised. All the workmen are supplied with washed and sterilised dress, (cap, coat, trousers and shoes) daily. The milk is always enclosed and fully protected against contamination from the time it leaves the cow until it enters the bottle.

Trays containing a dozen empty bottles each are brought in lorries and placed throgh a window in a wall on a continously moving platform. These lorry people never enter the building. A few feet from the wall inside, a man waiting for trays removes bottles and places in a revolving drum;

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another man places these empty trays on anot
revolving case to be washed. Bottles are expo
in a closed room where they are washed well
sterilised while these bottles move along to
otherside. They come out to be filled in with
like well drilled soldiers to one side, and empty bo
go to the other side. Till these bottles are fi
in, sealed and passed on to be placed in trays,
body touches them. Three persons are waiting
place 4 filled and labelled bottles each, in
trays of 12 compartments. By the time the
filled bottles reach the three persons, a c
empty tray reaches them and a man waits to rece
bottles and pass out through a hole in the w
Passing of each tray of 12 bottles is automatic
recorded. In the noon I went in their bus f
of charge to their Pompton Farm in New Jers
While returning, as the bus was coming b
very late, I came away in a car belonging t
gentleman who was coming to the town. Visit
are always welcomed at Pompton Farm. Here
these spotlessly clean buildings with their mode
equipment and arrangements for the care of val
ble dairy animals, one will observe the activity
one of the spick and span Sheffild Certified Far

While getting out I noticed that he was
Freemason. Pompton farm is 37 miles from

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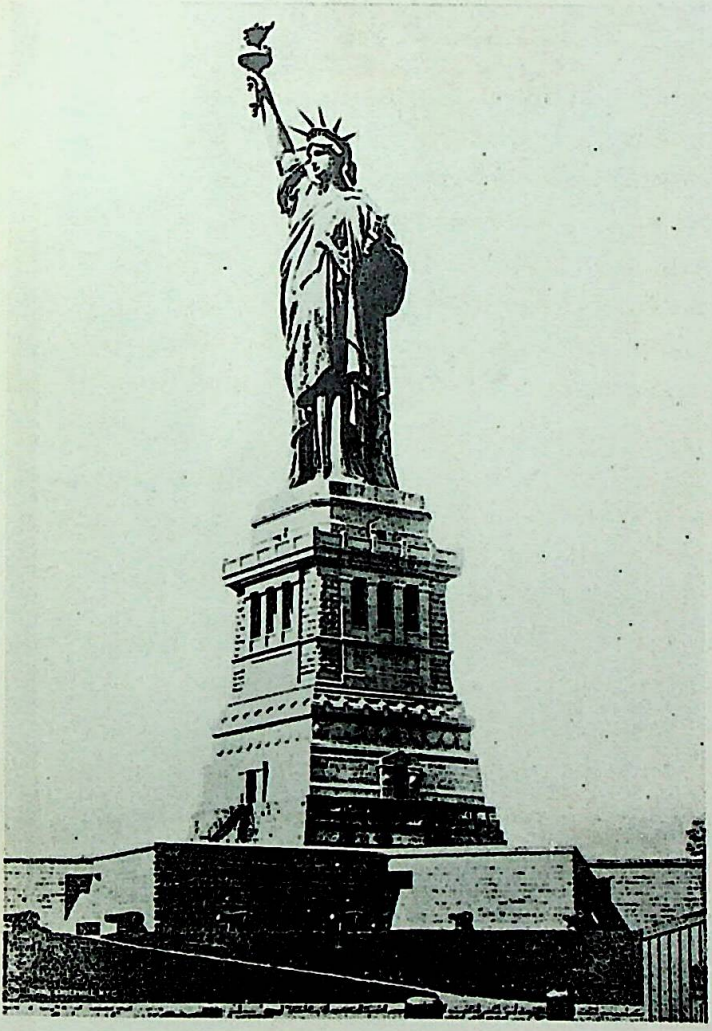
Town. In the farm also men in charge of milking are given washed, clean and white uniform. The cowshed is very clean, and so are the cows. Calves are not allowed to suck. They are fed separately. For visitors to witness milking, a balcony is constructed about seven feet above the ground and is covered with glass panes and is provided with chairs to sit on. The milking parlour is a specially constructed room, equipped with De Laval Cleeters Magnetic pulsating control milking machines. With this system the cows come to the milker, rather than the milker going to the cow. The room is spotlessly clean and sanitary, the cow is dry groomed before she comes into it, and once there and in the individual compartment, her hips, udder, and tail are washed with chlorinated water and dried with sterile towels. Milking apparatus with rubber tubes are adjusted to the nipples. These tubes work automatically and alternately imitating the sucking of calves. The milk is drawn from the cows into containers made of glass (which are clean and sterilized after each milking) and equipped with labels which record the weight of each cow's milk. After milking, the operator turns a valve and the milk is carried through sanitary vacuum pipes in the covered bridge, across of the road into the

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milk bottling rooms where it is received in cooling tank jacketed with ice-water. There it immediately cooled, and flows into the filling machine. Milk certified to farm soft curd and contain vitamin D is bottled for difficult infant feeding cases and deficient digestive conditions. There are four milking compartments. When cows are let out from their shed they come to the milking shed one after the other, quietly, without fighting with each other. They enter the empty compartment and go away from the entrance by another passage. There is no confusion and everything is regular and orderly. Milk of some cows is pasteurised and bottled there only and sent out for distribution. This milk is intended for child feeding and is marked A. The rest is sent to the city for bottling. The farm is a very big one containing many acres of land, with good grass. Quarters are suplied to the staff members.

Places worth seeing in New York. (1) Statue of Liberty (See illustration). (2) Brooklyn Bridge see illustration. (3) Manhattan Bridge. (4) Aquarium located in the Battery Park—contains one of the finest collection of marine life in the entire world. There are 100 or more tanks and pools containing 8,000 specimens which represent over 200 kinds of sea life. (5) White Hall Building

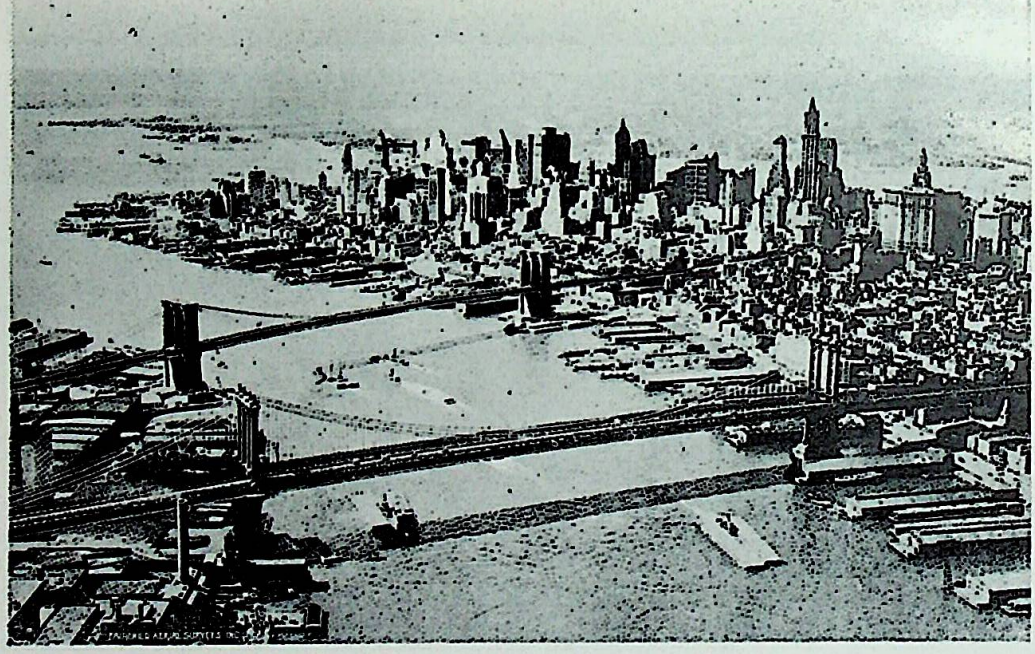
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tatue of Liberty : On Bedloe's Island, 1¾ miles southwards from the Battery. This world famous statue is 151 feet high and rises from a pedestal 155 feet high. Designed in 1884 by Auguste Bartholdi, it was presented to the United States by the people of France as a symbol of friendship between the two countries. The right arm is 42 feet long. The statue weighs 450,000 lbs, forty people can stand on the head. The torch will hold twelve people.

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Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges (Aerial Views): Brooklyn Bridge in the distance is the oldest bridge spanning the East-River. It was opened May 1883 as one of the wonders of the world. Its total length is 6537 feet. Manhattan Bridge. to its north. a double decked bridge of greater capacity than any other in the world was opened in 1909 at a cost of 14,386,516 for the land, each dollar is nearly Rs, 3 of Indian money. Its length is 6855 feet.

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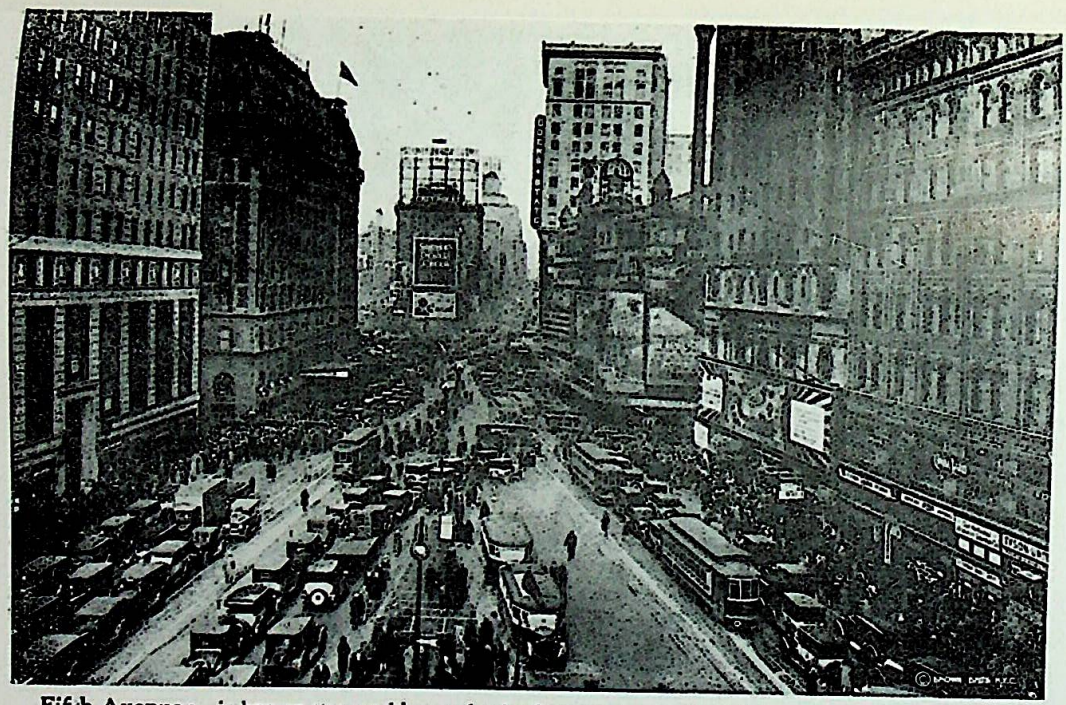
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17 Battery place contained in addition to the usual offices formed in most office buildings, and some of the most exclusive clubs of the city. The United States Weather Bureau has its local station on the roof from which, in stormy weather, are relayed the signals which guide mariners safely into the harbours. It contains 13 acres of floor space in 32 stories, and it is 424 ft. high and is assessed at Rs. 24,800,000. (6) Standard Oil Building. Probably the most expensive building in the world. It cost 10 crores of rupees. (7) Broadway is the longest road in the world. It starts from Washington Building. (8) The Manhattan Company Building at 40 Wall Street is 930 ft. high with 71 stories; ranks as one of the most imposing buildings in the world. From the top of the building one has a 50-mile view of the surrounding country. (9) Trinity Church. (10) New York Stock Exchange. The financial district is centered in this Carved Marble Structure. (11) Irving Trust Company Building. (12) St. Paul's Chapel. (13) Equitable Building, a magnificient structure, has a floor area of 45 acres. It cost Rs. 90,000,000. (14) 60, Wall Street, also known as City Service Building, the third largest office Building in the world is 900 feet high and has 67 stories. It has double deck elevators, taking on and

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discharging passengers at the same time. (15
United States Sub-Treasury; here Washington
took his oath of office as the first President of the
New Republic on April 30, 1789 and the statue
in the foreground commemorates the event. Today
the building is the depository of tremendous sums
in gold, silver, bullion and specie. (16) Tele-
phone Building—the largest structure of its kind in
the world; devoted entirely to the business of
communication; the telephone wire within the
building would reach 8 times round the world at
its equator. (17) Woolworth Building stretches
60 stories to a height of 782 ft. from the ground.
The tower on the top is open to visitors, and on a
clear day, they can see incoming vessels 75 miles
from the shore. Cost over Rs. 170,000,000. (18)
The City Hall is the seat of Government in the
largesst city of the new world. The Governers' room
contains the chair in which George Washington
was inagurated. (19) Williamsburgh Bridge extends
across the East River to the Williamburgh section
of Brooklyn. This is a combined form of cantilever
and suspension type, being 7308 feet long. It has
two traffic roadways, four trolly car-tracks, two
"L" tracks and two promanades, costing Rupees
72,264,270. (20) Holland Tunnel—Traffic enters
here in two lines for the drive under the Hudson

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Fifth Avenue: is known the world over for its famous shops. (Looking north from 50th Street)

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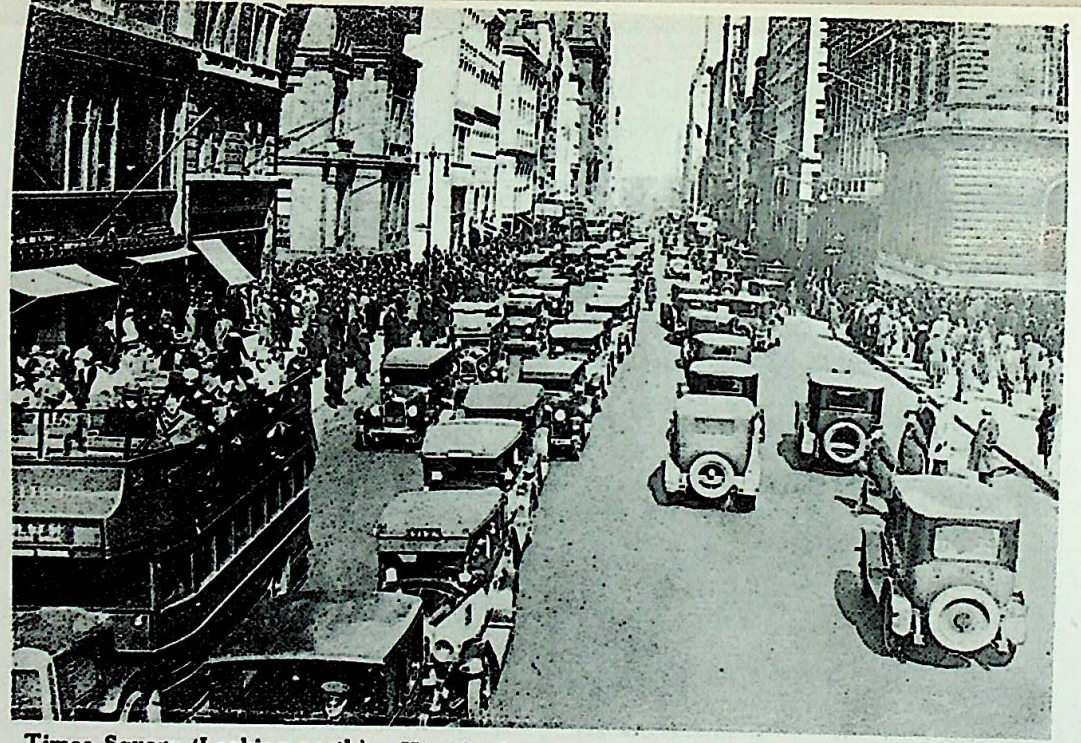
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River in the brilliantly lighted tunnel. It connects Manhattan with Jersey City. It was opened for traffic on the 13th November 1927, and during the first day was used by 52000 motor cars. The twin tubes have 20 feet roadways for motor cars and narrow side-walks for pedestrians. Total length of the tunnel is 9250 ft., of which a length of 5480 feet i.e. one mile and 66 feet is under the river. (21) China town is literally a bit of China transplanted in the slums of New York. (22) City Hall Station on the East side subway. It is here that ground was broken in in 1900 for the first New York subway. (23) Rockfeller Centre—5th to 6th Avenues and 48 to 51 streets, is one of the greatest endeavours in group construction by man. The buildings are devoted to commerce, industry and art of important European nations. Theatres, Broadcasting Stations with television apparatus, concert halls, banks, stores, promenades, roof-gardens and opera house are housed here. In fact, this is a city within a city. (24) Fifth Avenue—see illustraton. (25) Fuller Building—popurlarly known as Flat iron building—the first steel-frame skyscraper built. This is situated in the 3rd street. Cost 14,400,000 Rupees. (26) Masonic Building—23rd Street—Masonic Headquarters. (27) Theodore Roosevelt's Birth-

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place—20th street, where Theodore Roosevel was born, 1858. (28) Madison Square. (29 Hotel Inc. Alpine—23 stories with 1620 room and 1100 baths. (30) Commodore Hotel 200 rooms. (31) New York Hotel, 2500 rooms (32) Hotel Pennsylvania—see illustration. (33) Th New York Life Building was awarded first prize by the Fifth Avenue Association for being th most beautiful building in the Fifth Avenue District. This is noted also for its many moder utilities including a great mechanical ventilating system, the largest installation of sound proofing treatment and the largest pneumatic tub system in the world. (34) General Post Office (35) Pennsylvania Station. (36) Empire State see illustration. (37) Mecca Temple contains magnificent auditorium in which are held Masonic and other important public functions. (38) Time Building. (39) French Building. (40) New Building—Home of New York Daily News. This building contains the most costly lobby in the world. The 42nd street entry leads into a lobby where an immense balcony overlooks a spherical pit in which, revolving on a huge angle pivot, is an enormous aluminium globe of the world constantly illuminated. The beautiful masonic balcony floor surrounding the globe represents

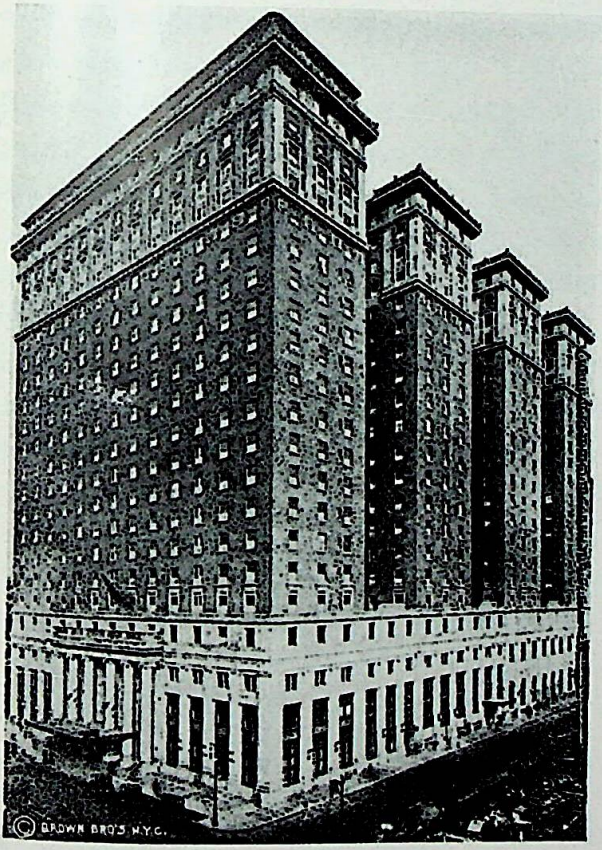
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Times Square (Looking north): Here is the very heart of the theatre and hotel district which because of its myriad of light, is known as The Great White Way, probably the most brilliantly lighted district to be found anywhere on the face of the Globe. Millions of visitors come here every year to be entertained.

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Hotel Pensylvania : With 2,200 rooms and baths, this is the largest hotel in the world. Situated on Seventh Avenue from 32nd to 33rd Street, New York.

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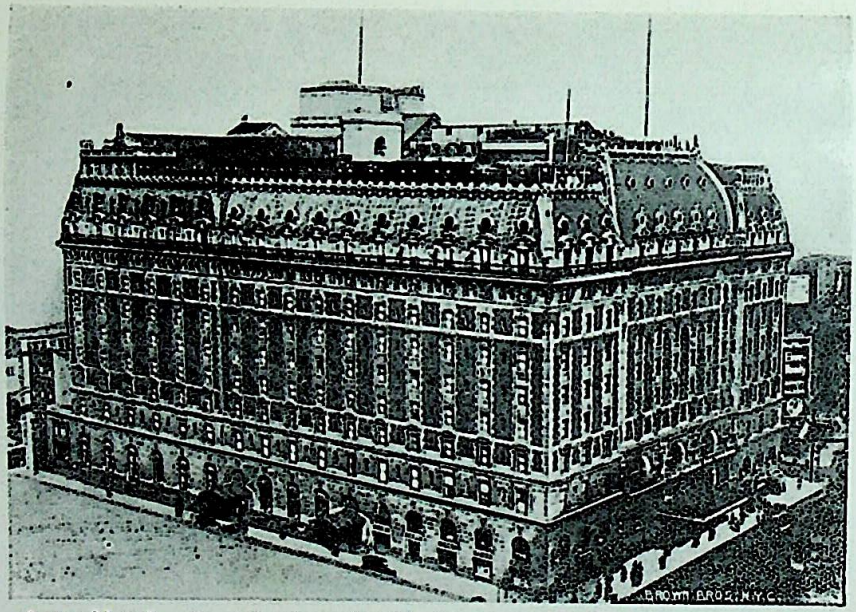
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giant compass. The panels on the wall constitute the most comprehensive and instructive exhibits of meterological and geographical charts. (41) The Chrystler Building—1046 feet from the ground to the top of its street mast, constructed of Georgian marble and Indiana limestone. (42) The Chanin Building is 621 feet high and has a rentable area of 710,000 square feet. (43) New York control Building. (44) Radio City Museum Hall in Rockfeller centre. The largest temple of entertainment of its kind in the world, with 6200 seats. (45) Public Library, 390 by 270 feet. tI has 2,500,000 valumes and 7000 periodicals. It cost Rs. 28,000,000. (46) New York University—has 24,846 students and 1200 teachers. Valuation of 33,87,30,453 buildings and dormitories Rs. 128,102,484. It has an endowment of Rs. 57,000,000. (47) Times Square—Here is the very heart of the theatre and hotel district, which because of its myriads of lights is known as 'The Great White Way' probably the most brilliantly lighted district to be found anywhere on the face of the globe. Millions of visitors come here every year to be entertained. (48) Paramount Building—In Times Square District, cost Rs. 36,000,000. (49) Grand Central Terminal, motor traffic enters the station by means of a viaduct over 42nd street. It is 600

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feet by 300 feet and contains 79 acres. (50) St. Patrick's Cathedral. (51) Aster Hotel—See illustration. (52) Hippodrome—with 5600 seats has the largest seating capacity of any play-house in the world. (53) Roxy. (54) Madison Square Garden—is the scene of important events and circuses. (55) Columbus Circle. (56) Maine Monument erected in honour of sailers who died on the battleship Maine—made entirely of white marble. (57) Temple Bethel—is the premier Jewish synagogue. (58) Grants Tomb—In memory of Civil War; General and President of the United States. This is built of granite and marble. (59) Hell Gate Bridge—See illustration. (60) George Washington Bridge—The suspension span is 3500 feet long and 120 feet wide. It is the longest span in the world. Cost Rs. 80,000,000. It has 4 lanes and 2 sidewalks. (61) Clarmont—just above Grant's Tomb. This was once the home of Joseph Bonaparte, made King of Spain by Napoleon. (62) Jumel Mansion—Famous as Washington's headquarters and is now a museum of Revolution. (63) Metropolitan Museum of Art contains a great treasure in all branches of fine arts, including paintings, sculpture, works in metals, ceramics and textiles of all periods. (64) American museum of natural History—contains

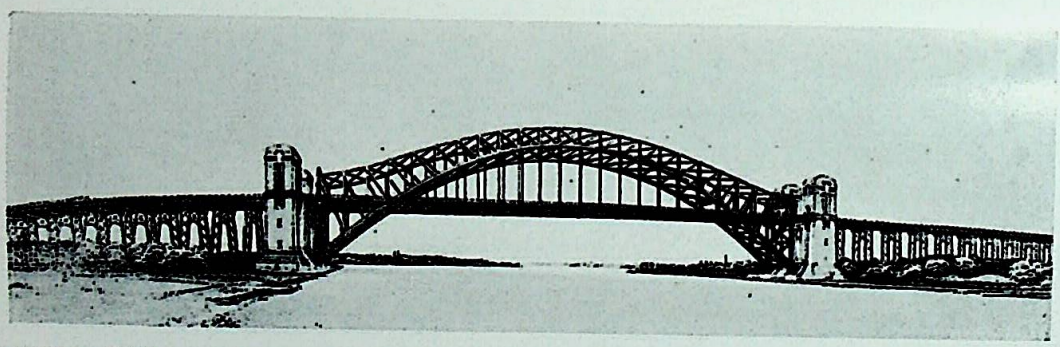
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Aster Hotel: Occupies the entire block on the Broadway from the 44th to 45th Streets. Its great banquet hall seats 1,200.

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Hell Gate Bridge: Largest steel arch in the world, extending for 1000 feet between the granite abutment. Connects the upper East Side with Astoria and is used for railroad trains exclusively.

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"Yankee" Stadium: The largest baseball park in the United States, and among the largest stadia in the world. Is the home ground of the New York American League Baseball Team, familiarly known as the Yankee. Its stands have a seating capacity of 60,000 which are frequently filled over-flowing.

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extensive exhibits of inestimable value, including the largest of gems in the world as well as collections of material showing the various phases of life among the primitive men. (65) Riverside Drive. (66) Columbia University. (67) City College Stadium. During summer months the Philharmomic Society gives open air stadium concerts here. (68) Yankee Stadium—See illustration (69) Polo Grounds—the stands are built entirely of stone and concrete with seating capacity of 45,000. (70) Bronze park is famed for its Zoological Park and Botanial Garden. The Zoological Park is said to be the most extensive in the world and occupies 261 acres. (71) Conservatories—Bronze Park. The hot houses here contain thousands of specimens of growing plants, shrubs and trees brought here from all parts of the world. (72) Queensborough Bridge—7449 feet long. (73) Medical Centre—consists of Presbyterian Sloane Hospital etc.

Some interesting figures of New York—

Birth rate: 350 a day of 24 hours.

Marriage: 336 „

Population: 6,910,843.

Area: 309 Square miles.

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2,657,632 Quarts of milk and 7,000,000 eggs and 876,000,000 gallons of water are consumed i.e., 145 gallons of water for each person per day whereas in London 43 gallons are consumed per day. The telephone wires reach over one twelfth the distance from the earth to the sun i.e., 8,367,00 miles of wire are in the city.

Every day an average of six buildings are demolished and 23 new ones are erected.

The city's debt is $. 1,881,740,953. The port of New York has 95 miles of water-front and 55 piers. Average wage is $. 1.637 per day.

There is the tomb of Peneb, Lord Chaplain to the king of Egypt about 27th century before Christ. You can find a building dedicated to the to the worship of 48 deities on Mott Street in Chinatown.

Chinatown was founded by Ah Ken, a cigar dealer who arrived in New York in 1858 and lived in Moth Street. When it is 12 noon in New York, it is 8 A.M. in San Francisco and 4 P.M. in London.

The world's largest Post Office is at Elizebeth Avenue 31st and 33rd Street, and handles more than 15 million pieces of mail per day. There is more gold in United States Assay Office, 30, Wall Street, than in any other building in the world.

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Cleopatra's Needle in Central Park is 3500 years old, it was quarried about 1600 B.C. and set up before the temple of the sun at Heliopolis.

New York has a greater Italian population than Rome, more Jews than Palestine.

You can ride 28 miles on the subway for a nickel.

All Avenues run North and South.

12-8-33. Left New York for Chicago at 8-30 A.M. and reached Niagara, a distance of 418 miles, by 6 P.M. Ten days' return ticket from New York to Chicago and back is 33 dollars or about Rs. 100. Immediately after dinner, I saw the Falls close by to my lodging place. It was a grand sight, being lighted and reflected from Canadian side and United States side also. Roamed about till 10 P.M. and slept. Niagara Falls is the biggest in volume in the world.

SECTION II.

Facts about Niagara—The total horse-power of Niagara is estimated at 6,000,000 H.P. The power actually in use at the present time is 1,658,400 H.P. equivalent to 15,000,000 tons of coal every year. 100,000,000 tons of water pass over the falls every hour. The falls are illuminated every evening during the year. 1,300,000,000 candle

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power is used, which is enough to light the City
Rochester. Falls street, Niagara Falls, N.
District, is the most brilliantly illuminated str
in the world. The height of falls is 168 fe
Geologists claim that the falls were originally
Lewiston mountain 7 miles below this pres
location, and have about 35,000 years weari
to this present site.

The apex of the Horse-shoe is recedi
upstream at the rate of more than 5 feet a year.

The Cave of the Winds.

Niagara's Wonder Trip. Have you ever ga
up at a cliff of water?

A cliff surging in the sky, glimmering
instant, yet constantly, before you, crashing on t
rocks at your feet. Clouds of silver waver
about, sheets of spray bursting across your pa
Rainbow like giant haloes. A roar as o
hundred far-off cannon, frothy torrent struggli
between the stones to the open river. Majes
inspiring beauty, power irresistible; which y
Niagara guest, can enjoy only in one place
earth; on your visit to the Cave of the Winds.

Nowhere save at Niagara does nature w
such grandeur; nowhere save before the Cav
the Winds can you see it in its full splend

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To take this trip, world-famed since 1829, is to enjoy a thrill; not of mere beauty, but of beauty magnificent and awesome, that five generations have come to behold and marvel at.

You start your journey at the Cave of the Winds pavilion, set like a king's hunting lodge amid the ancient woods of Goat Island. After buying your ticket you are ushered to a comfortable dressing room, white and spotless, where you don clean, sterilized suits of flannel, and outer garments of rubber.

Experienced guides who know all the interesting facts about the great cataract, lead the way to the elevators. Electrically operated cars sink in twenty seconds to a tunnel burrowed in the solid rock 174 feet below. At the tunnel's mouth you stand on a broad observation ledge, Clearwater View, named in honour of Hon. Alphonso T. Clearwater, president of the State Reservation Commissioners. To the south, the horseshoe hurls its tons of water into the deeper channel; northward, the river swirls under the steel arch bridge towards the lower rapids.

The guide leads you along a pathway to the American falls. Across sturdy bridges and platforms, built new each season, you walk, in front of the Bridal Veil, through the Rock of

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Ages, and out before the larger cataract Supporting the bridges lie boulders, fragments of a cliff that crashed down centuries before even the Indians camped above the current You look upward, silent in awe and wonder here you understand, for the first time, why Niagara rates with the seven wonders of the modern wold.

After continuing along for several hundred feet the bridges curve closer to the deluge; you walk within ten feet of its base. At Hurricane Deck you stand at the mouth of the Cave of the Winds, a cavern one hundred feet high, fifty feet wide, and a hundred feet in depth, the only natural opening behind the water. Across its mouth sweeps the Bridal Veil, six to fifteen feet in thickness. Behind you, the American cataract leaps out 167 feet above, and thunders at your feet. Forward, you can look behind the torrent to the rock wall beyond; above, the falls seems hurling itself upon you; spray like rain patters on the platform; but only the free sky is over your head.

By way of Rainbow Bridge you return, where a complete-circle rainbow surounds you. In twenty-seconds the elevators return you to your room and dry clothing; after a trip you cannot forget the thrill.

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Including time of dressing, the trip requires about forty minutes. The charge is $. 1·00 per person—a fee set in 1885 and unchanged till 1933: this includes suit, checking, dressing-room elevator and guide service. Hemp shoes, waterproof full cap, flannel underwear, rubber over coat &c, are also included.

After coming up and changing dress, I went down by another lift to the bed of the river, there were boats waiting to take round visitors all round the falls. Paid about Rs. 0-12-0 for elevators and about Rs. 1-8-0 for boat. After coming up, saw sight seeing places. Though a small town of about 100,000 people, it was lively with visitors, tramways, street buses, shops etc. Gersoppa falls is very much higher and probably the biggest in the world but the volume of water is very small. And Niagara Falls is the biggest in volume, beauty and light-reflection. The contour line of American fall is 1060 feet and that of the horse-shoe fall is 3010 feet. . The green colour of horse-shoe is due to its depth. There was a big company preparing shreaded wheat. It is very like "Savige" made of rice. If it is dipped for a few minutes in hot water or hot milk it can be used as 'Karada Savige payasa.' If fried in ghee or gingelly oil it becomes brittle like "Ganjam Puri."

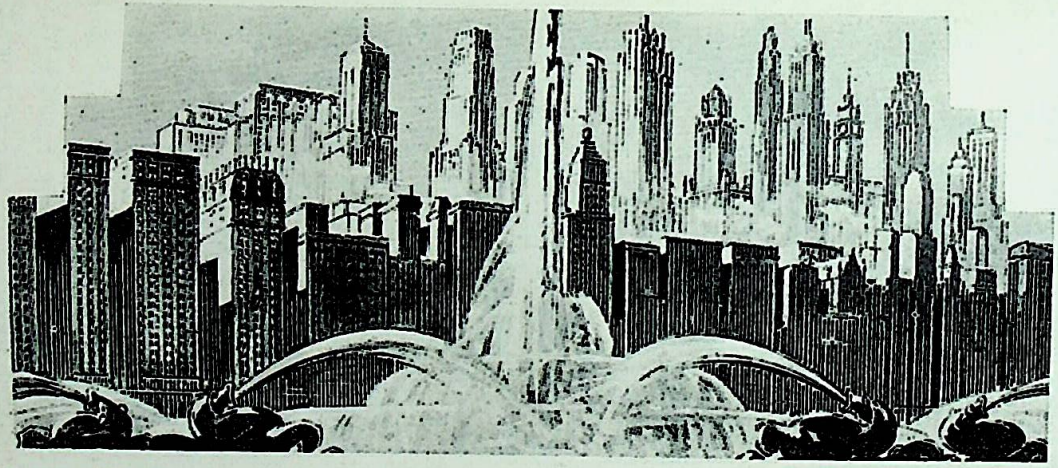
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13-8-33. Left Niagara in the night and reached Chicago next morning i.e., on the 14th morning, a distance of 560 miles. From New York one can go to Chicago, a distance of 960 miles, in 20 hours by fast train. Chicago claims to be the fourth biggest city in the world.

SECTION III.

14-8-33. **Chicago**: Went from the Railway Station straight to Ramakrishna Ashram, 12 East Delaware, which was managed by Swami Gnaneswarananda. Washed face, took breakfast and from there went in tram to the International House. Rented a room and paid a dollar in advance. After rest went to Masonic Lodge attended a Lodge meeting, III Degree Ceremony which was very peculiar; returned home by 11 P.M. to my room No. 850; No. 850 means 8th story and 50th room. From 15th to 19th both days inclusive I used to go to the Century of Progress Exposition. I was spending 12 hours every day in the Exposition for 5 days, daily saw some different portions for 4 days and on the 5th day took a cursory view of the whole Exposition. There were only 3 Indian shops, one of scent and fancy articles, one of horoscope, another of Indian toys and Channapatna articles. In all these shops

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Chicago of Today : Capital of vast inland empire, fourth among the world's cities with a population of more than three and quarter millions, a vigorous growing, active municipality, thrusting huge sky-scrapers into the air, yet encouraging and fostering the arts, music and culture.

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some knew Hindi and Urdu and Tamil languages. All these are in Morocco circle. There was Morocco music and dance like Hindustani music and dance. Though there was free admission one had to pay heavily for drink and refreshments inside. Morocco girls were very fair with curved black eye-brows, fair skin and fair cut. While witnessing this dance an American recognised me as a member of a Masonic Lodge by my masonic jewel, spoke to me and introduced me to his wife who is an American girl and a co-mason. During the above 5 days I had no time to write out any letters to India in my room. So in the Fair itself, while taking rest on benches, I wrote letters and posted them there only. Went to Scott's Radio workshop. The lady in charge took me round. All the work was made by manual labour and not by machinery. In Chicago in the International House I met an Indian Mr. K. M. Das Gupta who was arranging for a world wide conference of Fellowship of Religions. The Maharaja of Baroda is to preside at the Conference. Mr. Gupta was very well known particularly among Indians in the U. S. A.

Hindustani comes to America. The Vedanta Society, 120 East Delaware Place, Chicago, III.

The Swamies of Ramakrishna Order are ably conducting the various Vedanta works of America.

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There are 1000 young sanyasins with a lay number of 10,000 working all over the world. The Mission conducts its work under 3 different departments (*a*) Spiritual (*b*) Educational and (*c*) Social. Spiritual includes meditation and concentration of mind; the Educational department maintains free school for boys and girls, free boarding and lodging etc, and the Social department maintains free hospitals and dispensaries etc. The world's Parliament of Religions of Chicago in 1893 brought to America Swami Vivekananda who started his work in 1894. In 1899 he brought Swami Turiyananda and said "Brother, the Americans have seen me fighting, a cyclonic and impetuous swami; I want to show them another type of Indian teacher who can remain immersed in the depth of the most profound calm and peace in the midst of all the hurry and bustle. You need not lecture or talk as I did. You simply live the life, which will teach them ever more deeply than all of my talks." Swami Gnaneswarananda opened the Chicago Centre in 1930.

A New Centre called the Ramakrishna Vivekananda Centre established on 7-5-1933 at 200 West 57th Street.

The Ramakrishna-vedanta movement is growing slowly and steadily. It neither brags

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nor compels, it neither condemns nor criticises; It has never forced itself with arrogance upon any individual or nation. Instead, it helps, it builds, renovates and removes obstacles, thus ultimately bringing out the infinite perfection within man.

Centnry of progress Exposition Chicago.

FACTS IN BRIEF.

Opened on 1-6-1933 and continued for more than 6 months and comprised 424 acres of ground, every inch of which was once under the surface of Lake Michigan. 127 leading insurance companies have underwritten the Exposition against fire and wind. The world's largest loud-speakers are installed on the grounds. The largest and most expensive solid metal fence enclosed and protected the grounds. Nearly a thousand conventions were held. The illumination scheme is the farthest advanced known to man. On the walls of the Hall of Science are painted some of the world's largest murals.

2,000,000 persons per day can be accomodated to and from the Exposition by the various means of transportation. The Exposition has the world's largest children's playground with attendance. 25,000,000 gallons of water was pumped over every day.

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The Sky-Ride: Two steel towers 625 ft. high and 1850 ft. apart were connected by cable wire over which were running rocket cars carrying 1 passengers on each of its floors. The Cable wa 200 ft. above the ground level.

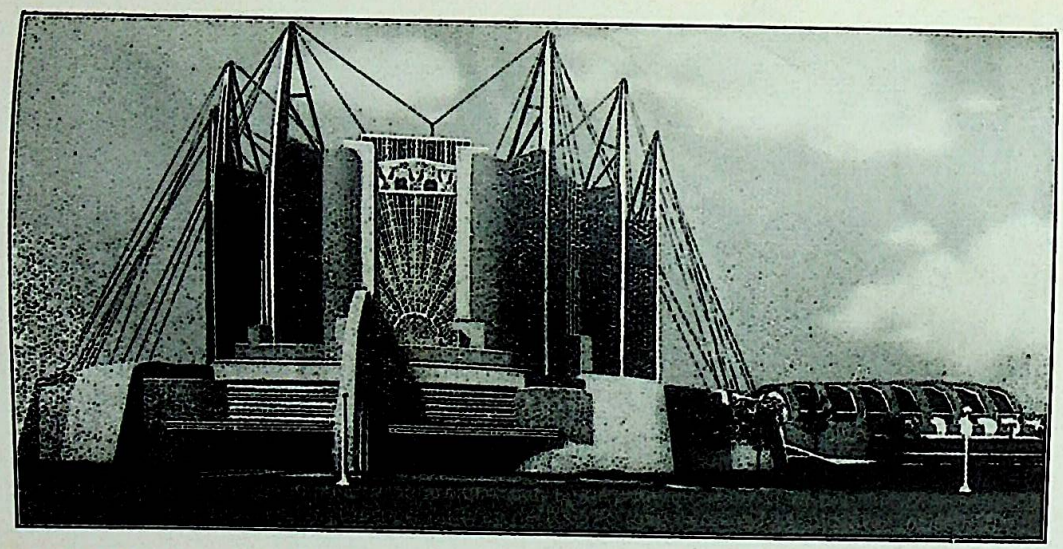
Travel and Transport Building.

Larger than the dome of the St. Peters or th Washington Capital, this "Sky-hung" dome the Travel and Transport Building strikes a ne note in architecture, at the Chicago Exposition

The roof is formed of metal plates suspende by steel cables hung from a circle of 12 steel towe and anchored by huge slabs of concrete. It is th first application on any significant scale architecture of the principle of the suspensio bridge. The dome is 125 feet high and 206 acre without a single arch, pillar, beam or oth support to break its expanse. It is said t be the largest unobstructed area to be enclose beneath a roof. Expansion joints permit th plates which form the roof to slide over each oth as changes in temperature, wind velocity, rain snow load cause difference as much as 6 feet the circumference. See illustration.

Sears, Roebuck and Co., is a collection of giant mail order houses, 380 retail stores, gros

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Unique Travel and Transport Building. It is entirely different from any other structure. Its dome is an unique departure in Construction practice Instead of being supported from below, the roof is suspended by cables attached to twelve huge steel towers ranged in a circle The interior, with a clear diameter of 206 ft. and approximately the height of a 12 storied building, is a large unobstructed arena which is ideal for the exhibits of unusual size-such as locomotive. The exhibition hall of the Travel and Transport building is 1000 ft long, windowless and two stories high.

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of factories and ware houses—with 30,000 employees. The success of this company is due to:

(1) Sell for less money by cutting the selling costs, reduce the expense of getting merchandise from the producer to the consumer to the absolute scientific minimum. But maintain the quality.

(2) Sell for less by buying for less. Buying for less through the instrumentality of mass buying and cash buying. But maintain the quality.

(3) Make less profit on each individual item and sell more items. But maintain the quality.

(4) Guarantee that the quality will be maintained and pledge to return the customer's money if he is not satisfied with his purchase. Make the guarantee the keystone arch of the company's greed.

(5) Establish laboratories for the testing of merchandise and see that every article offered for sale can pass every test that science can desire.

(6) Treat people fairly, honestly and generously and their response will be fair, honest and generous.

In this shop, handling of packages, shipping, opening letters, filling of orders, all are done by mechanical aids. 450 letters are opened in a

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minute. The pneumatic tube, miles of be conveyors help in distributing orders. The buildin has 3, 500,000 sq. ft. of floor space, the secon largest in the world.

The exposition has in its building, restaura and theatre &c. There is a giant map of Americ 10 tons in weight 43×63 feet in dimensions, th biggest thing of its kind showing America industry.

The United States with 6 percent of th world's population, 5 percent of its area has $\frac{1}{3}$ world's railroad and $\frac{3}{4}$ of motor cars.

In the exhibition there are many model house (1) Steel house. The house has six rooms wi attached garage and a roof garden over the tw wings, it is built of strand-steel costing Rs. 24,00 (2) one copper house, (3) one porcela enamelled house, (4) wooden house etc. All thes are well furnished, every household article neat and compactly arranged, every thing according modern and advanced ideas, with good sanita arrangement. There were 12 varieties of hous altogether.

Saw Allorfer Bros. Co. (A. B. C). They ha many washing and ironing machines. Saw moto tyre manufacturing by Firestone Co. A tyre completed in about 15 minutes. Saw sheets

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safety glass. The elaborate and inspiring spectacle sponsored by the Safety Glass Manufacturing Association, gives every one a chance to throw a base ball at safety glass and see how it provides protection against broken flying glass. It was expected that more than 56,000 sq. ft. of glass will be cracked and broken during 6 months, enough to glaze the average twenty story office building. The safety glass tower is 55 feet high and presents the symmetry of modern Taj Mahal and demonstrates the brilliance and effectiveness with which glass may be employed in modern construction. Neon lighting effects add glamour and richness to its beauty. Safety glass is composed of 3 major elements which give it its protective value, 2 sheets of clear, fine polished plate glass and a sheet of flexible plastic material. The inner surfaces of the plate glass are coated with a transparent cement and the three units are bound firmly together, under tremendous heat and pressure, with the plastic in the centre. Broken material pieces adhere to the central sheet of plastic material, when the outer surface of the plate is cracked.

Spring Air Sleep Cushion. It actually makes one sleep relaxed. It is very easy to handle. The top padding is separate from the spring construction, permitting to roll up the light pad and carry it,

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easily and frequently to the outdoors for airing the every mattress so badly needs.

A Model Automobile Factory. We can see how the body of a car is built, and the car itself assembled everything before our very eyes As we enter the Chevrolet Amphitheatre and stand on the balcony at the southern end of the building we look down on 2 parellel factory lines. On the left are the Fisher body operations which start directly beneath us and extend northward farming the shape of an inverted 'J.' On the right and beginning at the opposite end lies the Chevrolet car assembly line. The movements of the two lines are so timed that when a Chevrolet chassis with the wheels, fenders and hood for a particular body type and colour combination arrived at the designated point, the corresponding Fisher body will arrive at the double-back part of the 'J' at the same time ready to be mounted. There are 24 final operations required in the building of a car. There are, of course, hundreds of other operations prior to the final operation. All are most interesting. The most exciting drama of all is to watch the car grow out of the assembly of these hundreds of individual parts starting with the frame of steel and winding up with the complete product as it rolls off the line, ready for its buyer

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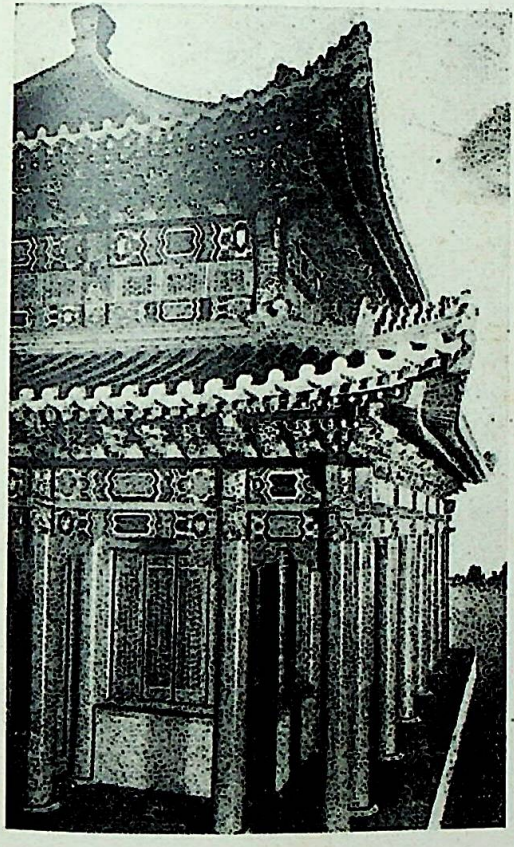
Final operations: 1. Preparing hardwood parts for assembly into body framework. 2. Assembling hardwood parts on "Set-up Buck." 3. Preparing steel panels for frame. 4. Encasing hardwood framework with steel panels. 5. Installing the Chevrolet Fisher body doors. 6. Washing body, applying "Prime and Glaze" coats. 7. Spraying on Duco and drying in ovens. 8. Oil standing, machine polishing and spot spray. 9. Installing glass and dressing roof. 10. Installing interior trim, hardware, seats. 11. Final (Fisher body) operations. 12. Chevorlet operation. Preparing sheet metal parts as well as hood and radiator for assembly into car. 13. Baking and polishing the newly painted parts. 14. Preparing frame for installation of various related parts. 15. Installing springs, axles and torque tube. 16. Turning frame over, right side up, and putting it on conveyor. 17. Getting engine ready for frame. 18. Mounting motor on chassis. 19. Putting steering mechanism together, installing it on chassis and adding motor pans, brake pedals, battery. 20. Mounting wheels, preparing fenders, adding finishing touches to body. 21. Mounting body on chassis. 22. Assembling radiator and hood. Installing them along with bumpers and head-lights. 23. Getting the car ready for the road.

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Among the Kitchens of many lands—t modern American Kitchen is the simlest and mo efficient kitchen that woman has ever know cooking, washing, cleaning and drying etc., a done by electricity.

With the Exposition's central locatio transportation facilities excelled those of a previous Exposition. Suburban railroad servi near the grounds can handle 50,000 persons p hour. Motor buses 20,000 per hour. elevate and surface lines and other suburban transportati 10,00,000 per day. Taxi cabs may be picked u at will. Most of the exhibition buildings a windowless—a feature which permits economy construction and allows constant control over t interior illumination and ventilation. The Unit States Government is represented by a speci building costing Rs. 30,00,000. The age electricity has deloped as seen from electromagn the dynamo, the transformer, the electric motor a other apparatus; the vacuum tube—the heart the radio set in operation; and visitors saw ho the radio waves are generated and receiv The photo-electric cell or the electic-eye whi promises to speed the development of televisi were similarly demonstrated. The "Tra parent Man" loaned by the Mayo Clinic w

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Replica of the Golden Pavillion of Jehol: One of the finest example of Chinese Lama Architecture. It was built by Chinese artisans using over 20,000 pieces of wood elaborately carved and put together without the use of a single nail. Its roof is covered with pure gold leaf rising to a height of 65 feet In the interior, in the centre back ground is an Image of the great Avalokiteswara who is the patron saint of Tibet and Protetor of the capital and is supposedly reincarnated Dalai Lama of Lhasa.

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enable the visitors to study the human anatomy as though he possessed X-Rays. The location of the deep organs in a life size model of the body is electrically illiminated in rotation. The relation of these organs to the specific location of the transparent skin is readily apparent.

The Home of the Future: How all the furnishings, decorations and equipments that go into houses are made more attractive; how the most scientific appliances for reducing the house-wife's labour is furnished; how by means of modern heating and air conditioning the home can be made more livable both in winter and summer; these and scores of other things were illustrated in the Home and Industrial Arts Exhibition.

In another portion of the building motor tyre manufacture was exhibited. Tyres are manufactured at the rate of one every ten minutes before our eyes. All the processes and materials from the crude rubber, compounding ingredients and chemicals, to the building of tyres, expanding, vulcanazing, inspection and wrapping were shown. High pressure steam, compressed air, hydraulic pressure and electricity etc., were employed.

Golden temple of Jehol—reproduction of China's finest Lama temple, attracted thousands of visitors. Few people outside the Celestial

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Empire ever glimpsed this shrine in the days o its glory, when the Manchu Emperors reigne The original temple was built in Jehol. Its repli was on the Fair grounds. It presented an interes ing contrast to the ultra modern Exposit buildings that surrounded it. See illustration.

Sky-Ride. The big thrill. Its construct has cost Rs. 30 lacs. Elevators are installed whisk passengers. At 200 feet level the towers a connected by stout steel Cables from whi fascinating rocket cars are suspended travelli back and forth across the world's Fair lagoo The sky-ride has a maximum capacity of 48 persons per hour. (See page 90)

Comforts and conveniences—For the inn man there were alluring repasts by American an foreign chefs, Indian curries, Maxican frijole French delicacies, German dishes, for individu taste.

Sinclair Dinosaur Exhibit amazed th Fair's visitors. The biggest one "Thunder Beast is a 70 feet Dinosaur; its neck is 20 feet a tail 30 feet, called "Thunder Reptile" by scientis because the ground shook under his 40 ton trea It lived during Jurassic Period of the Mesoz Age. The monster was a vegetarian, living plants. It is 21 feet high.

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An Endless chain of cars moving in a Tower of glass This is the famous Nash Tower of Value at the World's Fair in Chicago. A building of plate glasses with a high glass tower in which Nash Sixes and Eights keep moving up and down, day and night. A dazzling spectacle.

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For exhibition purposes Rs. 60,000,000/- worth of permanent exhibition buildings were constructed. Chicago produces 25 per cent of all the farm implements made in the United States. It has a sale of Rs. 90,000,000 worth of household furniture and home furnishings in a year. Dry goods sale of men's and women's clothing average at Rs. 210,000,000 annually, and as food centre it has done wholesale business to the extent of Rs. 12,000,000,000 in a year. The city's religious life is equally full and active; there are 1700 churches. It ranks 42nd among the cities of the United States in homicides. It has 2600 miles of paved roads. Hotel rates are not advanced and can accomodate 4,00,000 guests daily.

Endless chain of 'Nash cars': See illustration.

Giant class H Locomotive: A mighty thing is this Mogul of the rails. It is capable of attaining a speed of 85 miles per hour and can haul 150 loaded freight cars (a train of 1 and $\frac{1}{3}$ mile long) at a speed of 50 miles an hour. It is 103 and $\frac{1}{3}$ feet long and 16 feet high. The engine and tender weigh 818,000 pounds. It has 16 wheels—four front engine truck wheels, 8 driving wheels and four trailer wheels. The diameter of the driving wheels is 76 inches. The tender has a water capacity of 18,000 gallons. There are 35 of these

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engines working in Chicago Railways and each costs Rs. 360,000. It has an automatic control which stops the train automatically when the train approaches another train, or slows it to a speed of 20 mile per hour.

Pullman Railway cars: There are over 10,000 Pullman cars working on Railway roads in North America; they provide facilities unparalleled anywhere else. There is more fresh air in a Pullman than almost anywhere else indoors. Pullman ventilators will discharge from 130,000 to 80,000 cubic feet of air hourly from a moving car. Pullman service made land travel, for the first time in human experience, a pleasure and an opportunity rather than a grim infliction. Upper and lower berths are very broad and comfortable with coil springs, hair top mattress, the lounge car is the newest thing on wheels with observation room (living room) with lavish lighting. It is the real social centre train, a living room; with sun room or open platform, Forum, the smoking room; headquarters for political and general discussion. The bed room has full toilet facilities folding basin, a stand with mirror, side lights above; drop shelf for writing and for meal service. There is air intake in door, thermos water bottle etc., wash room for men—64½ sq. ft.; nickel

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or porcelain bowls; dental lavatory &c.; for women—50½ sq. ft. 3 mirrors, dental lavatory, it has all the feminine air. Drawing room—The parlor car provides comfort on daylight trips as the sleeper does by night. Each parlor car seat is a window seat.

Owens-Illinois Glass Block Building. This is the full sized structure built of glass blocks, recently perfected by the glass company. One hundred ft. long and sixty ft. wide with a glorious colourful tower fifty ft. high, it is a wonderful spectacle by day and a magnificient display by night when the interior glows through its many-colored walls and tower. This company is one of the world's largest producers of glass containers and other products. Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, has built a Armco-Ferro porcelain enamelled frameless steel House in the exhibition. It is really glass fused to metal at such high temperatures that the two become part of each other. It is rust proof, fireproof and weatherproof.

Scots' radios are very costly the lowest being Rs. 500, which comes to Rs. 1000 by the time it reaches Indians' houses. It appears that Wadia Automobile Co., Bombay, is dealing with these radios.

Though the Exposition is running on from 1-6-33, the average daily attendance is 2,00,000

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people; on one day it went up to 2,50,000; entrance fee is Rs. 1½ each day (no season ticket).

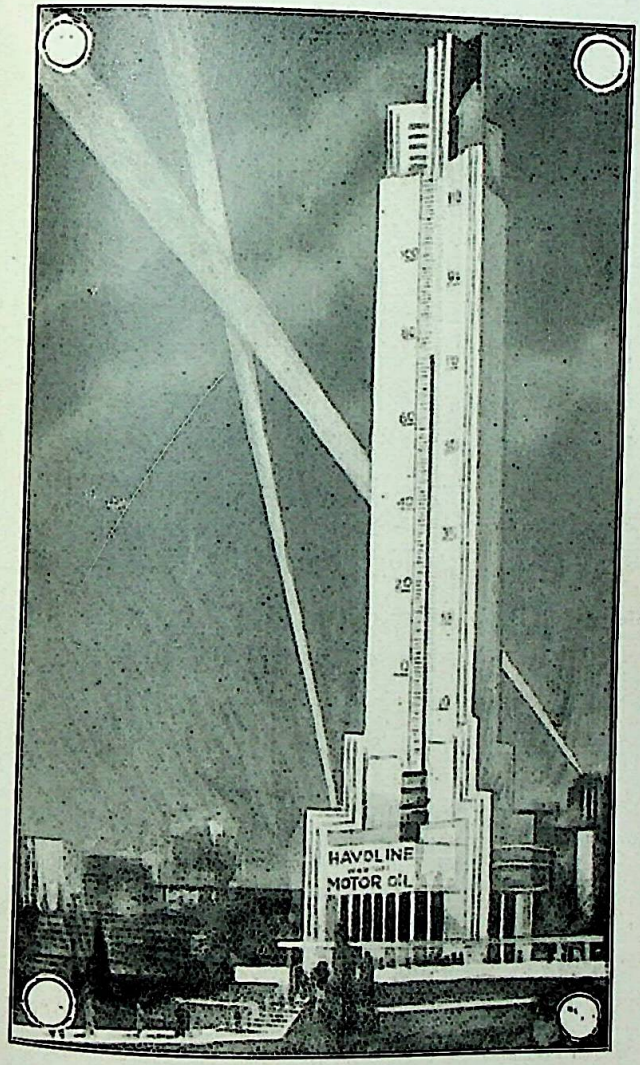
20-8-33. Went to the Theosophical Society in Wheaton. Dr. (Bishop) Arundale and Mrs. Arundale (Rukmini) were there and I attended a lecture by Dr. Arundale on world depression. While returning Mr. Wettenberge brought me in his car to the railway station and left me there. I was introduced to many T. S. members by an up-country medical (T. S.) doctor; I was introduced to Miss L. M. Watson in Wettenberge's house.

In the Fair I saw canning, preparation of cardboard boxes and filling and labelling of cornflour. There were Morocco dance, paris dance naked dance and variety dances.

Places worthy to be seen in Chicago.

Important buildings and sections in the Fair are (1) Alder Planetarium, (2) Agicultural group, (3) American Indian Village, (4) Art Institute, Michigan Avenue at Adams Street, (5) Century Diary Exhibit, (6) Electrical Group, (7) Enchanted Island, (8) Field Museum, (9) Fine Arts Building, Hyde Park Boulevard, and 57th street in Jackson park, (10) Fort, Dearborn, (11) General Exhibits Building, (12) Hall of Religion, (13) Hall of Science, (14) Hall of Social Science, (15) Home

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Havoline Thermometer: World's Tallest Thermometere Twenty-one stories (218 feet) high, shows temperature by neon-light-tube. Sponsored by Indian Refining Company, Lawrenceville, Ill., maker of wax-free Havoline Motor Oil—best for all cars, winter or summer, because it contains no wax. Wax runs candle hard with cold, water one with heat. Keep wax out of your motor! Wax free Havoline motor oil is sold at all Texaco Station.

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and Industrial Arts groups, (16) Illinois Host Building, (17) Lama Temple, (18) Lincoln group, (19) Mayan temple, (20) Midway, (21) Navy Pier, Grand Avenue and Lake Shore Drive, (22) Ed. V. Price and Company, (23) Shedd Aquarium, (24) Sky Ride, (25) Soldier Field, (26) States' Building, (27) Travel and Transport Building, (28) Union Jack yards, Exchange Avenue, (29) U. S. Government Building.

SECTION IV.

DETROIT.

20-8-32. Left Chicago by 9 p.m. Reached **Detroit** by 3-30 a.m. on 2-18-33 slept in the waiting room till 7 a.m.; went to town and secured a room for 75c. (Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$) for 12 hours. At 11 a.m. went to Ford Motor Car Factory. I saw the whole process of manufacture of cars. Visitors are taken round the factory after taking an agreement from us stating that we will not claim any damages for any accident. Within 20 minutes a car is completely finished, including painting &c., and taken out for trial. As the car is getting assembled it goes on moving on a moving platform and as this moves on, the necessary ready-made parts for fixing will be revolving above work-men's head, and they take them down and fix them up;

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for example, the chassis is prepared, brought and placed over tne moving platform, the body is prepared placed over the chassis, seats, engine fittings, the car is finally coloured, sprayed and polished and examined by searchlight inside and outside. At the end of the platform a driver gets in and takes it out for trial driving. Even fixing and turning nuts to bolts are done by mechinery-indeed wonderful in organization. While returning the company bus takes us out to the railway station or bus stand, free of charges. Ford owns iron mine, coal mine, steamers to bring them to the factory, and a vast area of fields to grow rubber. So the factory does not depend on an outsider for meterials for manufacture. (See the details given in "A Model Automobile Factory."

21-8-33. Left Detroit at 8-30 P.M. and reached New York by 1 P.M. the next day i.e. 22nd. Took up a room a dollar a day lodging. Paid 2 dollars in advance. By chance I saw a nudist journal and noted the address of the nudist gymnasium association.

24-8-33. Went to the American Nude Gymnasopical Association at Room 512, 251 west 42nd. street and brought home an application form for admission. Admission fee for the association is five dollars and one has to pay

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3 months, subscription in advance, five dollars a month, total 20 dollars or Rs. 60. Ever since I left India I never saw any cart dragged by bullocks in Europe or America; only a few carts are drawn by big horses. Things are taken from place to place by motor lorries.

In some theatres where there is only one rate of ticket, people go there very early and wait for ticket. There is no overcrowding, for they go one after the other in the order in which they go there. Theatres provide folding chairs for these people to sit down and wait for their turn to go and purchase tickets. They make no distinction whether one is a Hindu or an American; first come first served; and they are very courteous. Ever since I left India, I have been using very little chillies, pepper etc., and it takes a long time to get used to the unusually hot food used in India.

After I returned to New York, I met Mr. Mulbagal who was going to Chicago to attend the Religious Conference.

24-8-33. Mr. and Mrs. Mulhke, their two sons, three lady students, men students Messrs Deve Gowda and Alviola dined together in an automatic hotel. Except Mr. Mulhke and three lady students, all went to my steamer. All these

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were with me till the steamer was about to start by 12-30, midnight. In the steamer I changed my seat to cabin No. 609 where there were 4 berths and I was the only one occupying the cabin. Mrs. Mulhke's sons and men students helped me very much to remove my things to the steamer. I am very thankful to these persons. Mrs. Mulhke took very great trouble on account of me and lent their motor car. I paid four dollars (i e. Rs. 12) for petrol expenses.

25-8-33. Left New York harbour by 1 A.M. by S. S. "Europa." Europa is the Sea Queen of the Atlantic and her sister ship S. S. "Bremen" calls at the port of New York twice a month. They are of 52,000 tonnage. Their capacity of passenger accmodations are 2200 each; and they bring on an average 7500 passengers to New York every month. I had a comfortable berth, plenty of open deck to walk about and plenty of amusements and sports. Passengers are not so many as those of S.S. "Acquitania" and not as pleasant, but very fast running and overtook many steamers on the way.

26-8-33. received my poll-tax amount back. I got only £. 1-14-6 though I had paid £. 2-3-0. Exchange rate was dollars 4-50c. to £. 1, and German Marks 3 and 66 pennings for one dollar.

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The German Mark is equal to one rupee of India. I got my luggage insured for 250 dollars and paid £. 2-66c. and luggage charges 4 Marks and 50 fennings. I bought a II Class Railway ticket from Bremen to Berlin in a special train (boat train).

As the steamer proceeded eastward, the time in the clock was put forward by about 60 minutes. So a day meant only 23 hours. While going westward it was 25 hours. Food and bath were good but much restriction to go to I & II classes.

In America as in England, France &c., the students are very happy in the company of foreign lady students, who require men friends to spend time very socially and joyfully.

CHAPTER IV.

GERMANY

31-8-33. Reached Bremen by 6 A.M. Before disembarking at the German Harbour Bremen I was asked to declare the amount of money I was taking with me and without special permission I was not allowed to take with me, when leaving Germany, more than what I took into the country.

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Left Bremen by 10-45 A.M. and reached Berlin by 3-15 P.M. Got down at the Zoo Railway Station. Hired a Victoria, paid a mark, (equal to one rupee) and went to Hindustan Haus, 176 Uhland Strasse, Kurforstendam, very close to the Zoo Railway Station. As there was no room available, in this house I was provided with a room in the opposite house for two days. Bed and breakfast and bath cost six marks a day, which was rather high. In this temporary house there was a lift whose switching arrangement was very fine. Tenants can attend to the lift themselves with the key given to them by the landlady. There is nobody in charge of the lift. Its working arrangement is automatic. First thrust a key in a hole, and the door gets unclosed; get inside the elevator, close the door and press Ist button to go up the first floor, IInd to the second floor and so forth. If you are in the upper floor, press another series buttons, first, to go down to the first floor; second to go down to the second floor, and so forth. If the door is not shut and if you press any button the elevator does not move at all. This arrangement is devised to prevent accidents to tenants and also to the lift. When one gets out he has to close the door. So also, another key for the outer door is given to the tenant. When

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ever he goes out, the door shuts off automatically. If he wants to open it from outside he can do so only with the key given to him. From inside, the door can be opened without any key.

Saw planetarium and its explanation in a cinema show. As the phenomena were explained in German language I, did not understand it and it was no good for me.

Berlin has 4,300,000 people within an area of 334 sq. miles, is said to be the third largest city in the world. There are 148 Railways stations within the city, with a total length of 1562 miles. The city traffic, the tramway, underground and autobuses are jointly operated by Municipal Organisation with a uniform tariff of 25 pfenning (4 annas) for any distance with the right to change one form of tramway to underground or vice versa. 30 pfenning is charged for the change to or from an autobus. There are fifty miles of underground railways with 94 stations. Berlin is an important port. Vessels of 1,000 tons can reach the city. Visitors from foreign countries do not need to register in Germany. For a permanent stay as to establish residence, apply to Foreigner's Office in the Police Head Quarters (Poli Zeiprasdium) Alexanderstrasse 5-6. The charges for escorted tours are 10 marks for half day and 20 for full day,

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irrespective of the number of persons up to twenty in one group. Guides and interpreters are always available. Police also maintain an extensive interpreter service. Policemen with knowledge of foreign languages are kept at the railway stations and the central points. These are recognised by an arm band marked with the name of the language spoken. Special taxi-stands for foreigners are maintained in front of railway stations and hotels, the drivers of such cabs wearing a red arm band to indicate that they speak English or French. Restaurants charge 10% on the bills for service. In all the large hotels, the reception clerk, waiteress and portress generally speak several languages.

Accommodation: Lodging charges range from 3½ Marks to 20 Marks. Some of the cheapest are near Friedrich Strasse station, Unter den Linden, Hotel Englisher Hot, N.W. 7, Mittelstrasse 3½ Marks a day—Hotel Minack; near Potsdamer and Anhalters Railway Station—Stocker Hospiz 2 marks, near Leip ziger strasse—Hospiz im centrum 3¼ Marks, near Zoo station—Kurfurster hotel 3½ Marks. The cheapest is the Hindustan Haus in Uhland strasse, where I stayed.

Education: Frederick Wilheim University is one of the foremost. 9 per cent of the students

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are foreigners. Other institutions of education are: Acadamy of Commerce, Agriculture, Music, Art, Sports, Technical Acadamy, Veterinary Acadamy &c.

1-9-33. Saw Zenghauss-Unterden Museum and Schlozs palace. The King's Palace has been converted into a museum. In the night saw haus Vaterland and pots dower platz. Entrance fee: 1 R. M. Inside the Vaterland there were variety entertainment, dance and drinks; there were different halls for different dances, music, and drinking. I returned by 12-30 P.M.

2-9-33. A room in the Hindustan Haus became vacant, so I changed my room and came over to the Hindustan Haus. Proprietor of the house is an Indian, Bhusan Lalina Doss Gupta. He has married a German girl. Many Indians mess here. Boarding & lodging are very cheap; beds and breakfast are good, but the dining room is not attractive, rather dirty. One Bengali student Azit Kumara Muzamdar is living in the same hotel. He is poor and consequently cannot pay and study, he is a useful friend for tourists as he can take them round the town and places of interest. Wrote to Miss Muhlke, 784, Tuckarao Road, Tuckhoo Post, New York about my safe arrival in Berlin.

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In the Hindustan House the lift arrangement is similar to that of the opposite house. Another peculiarity is that when the front door is opened lights switch on automatically and light remains for a few minutes allowing enough of time for tenants to get into their rooms, and then the switches go off, the door also locks itself automatically. The door can be opened from inside without any key but not from outside. Boarding and lodging charges come to about 6 R. M.

Saw Seimen's factory of electric goods. There were about 1200 men working in the factory. It is a very big, well known and reliable firm. They manufacture bolts, nuts, plates, screws, wooden frames, steam enamelling, and in fact everything required for their electric articles. I was taken to their manufacturing place by an English-knowing guide by train and was brought back at their expense. They manufacture many hospital requisites such as enamelled separation tables, stands, X-ray and violet-ray apparatus etc., many of the important workmen were informed of my visit, and I told them that I would recommend the Government of Mysore to send big orders for hospital requsites. By the time I reached my house in India a packet of illustrated catologues had arrived and I sent them to the Senior Surgeon for his information.

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Resi. This is really a very interesting place of dancing and amusement. There are table telephones and Resi-posts. All round a big hall reserved for dancing, tables are arranged with three or four chairs for each table and they are all numbered and provided with telephone, post boxes, and a net bag. One can talk from one table to another and also post a letter in slits close to tables. There are letter papers and round cardboard boxes. After writing a letter and enclosing it in a cardboard box, write the number of the table you want on the box, and put it in the slit. It goes downstairs, is sorted and sent up to the numbered table by compressed air and it drops into the net bag by the side of the table in a minute. The person at that table takes it up, reads and sends a reply similarly. So people very frequently and very quickly talk to one another, engage for dancing etc. The whole cost of the show is met by the sale of liquors, cigars and cigarettes. The whole place is very brilliantly lighted and decorated ; and a first class orchestra is in constant attendance. It is very merry and enjoyable. It is a whole night engagement but one can stay as long as he likes. Entrance fee is 1 R. M., but drink and smoking cost a good deal. I received three letters by Resi-port. They were in German

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language, but an Indian friend of mine whom I ha taken there told me the meaning of the letter Ladies that attend are very sportive and d readily dance with Indians even. My table numbe was 28.

In the morning I met in Cook's office Mr Swaminathan, wife of the famous and clev barrister of Madras. In Madras she is put up i Gilchrist Garden, Chepauk, Madras. Her son i studying in England and she went to Europe t leave her daughter in Switzerland for improvemen of her health.

In Berlin, as in many big cities of Europ and America, there are many cigaratte a chocolate posts, where by inserting coins one ca get cigaratte or chocolate automatically presse out. There are many automatic service restaurant also. Here clean trays, spoons, forks, knive and napkins are kept ready. You take a tray, a knif a fork, one or two spoons and a napkin and go roun the restaurant sliding your tray over smooth rai in front of different food and fruit pigeon hole select all that you want; and at the end some o will be sitting, to calculate the amount to be pai Pay it and take the tray to a vacant table, eat a leave tray, spoon etc., on the table and go awa In some other places the pigeon holes are locked

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and if you insert a coin in the slit, the door opens and you can take the contents. In this place there are none to calculate and none to collect any money; crockery is very clean, so also table cloths, chairs etc. Neatly dressed girls will be there to assist you.

In Berlin there is one Indian, Mr. C. H. Pillai 31d. Rankestrasse, 30/31, trading in timber. Another Indian Mr. K. K. Naik, is at R.N.W. 87, Uhlan strasse 17. Before I went to Seimen's Factory Mr. C. H. Pillai telephoned to Dr. Von Hagon in Sanitos, Friedrich Strasse 131, about my desire to see his shop. I went and saw the doctor. He explaind to me all about the bloodless operation apparatus, X-ray tables etc., and asked me to go to him again the next day, to see his workshop. (See page 112, Seimen's Factory)

In Berlin some men shave their head well above ears and back and front parts of the head; and it looks as if they wore a cap of hairs. Even women shave the neck. Some bald-headed men have very close crop and look like shaven widows. So far as I have travelled, I did not see such shaven heads anywhere. In the German steamer even, I saw some men shave their head in the German fashion! Some children have a small cleft of hair in front of their head like Indian Marwari boys.

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In Germany Jews are persecuted very much because they want to sell away all their property and leave Germany with cash. To prevent this the Government do not want anybody to take out more money than what he brought in. Therefore passengers have to declare the amount of money they take with them into Germany—Travel in Germany is inexpensive. The movement of prices in the last few years has led, in every part of the country, to a considerable reduction in the cost of accommodation, meals &c.

General Information.

Foreign travellers in Germany need fear no difficulty as regards the language. Not only are the principal European languages spoken at the hotels, tourists' agencies, in restaurants, cars &c. but a knowledge of English and French is widespread among the population generally.

Germany enjoys a temperate climate and heat waves are rare. The daily average sunshine is 5 hours and the average rainfall is 27 inches.

Berlin is the largest city on the Continent. Among industries, Krupp in Essen, Seimen's Concerns and the Allgemein Electricitats Gesellschaft (A.E.G), are among the important.

The names of Germans to whom humanity is indebted for fruitful research work and epoch-

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making discoveries in the realm of mathematics and astronomy, physics and chemistry, physiology and psychology, medical and technical science &c., are legion. There are twenty three Universities in Germany.

Motoring:—The Avus speedway in Berlin is 12 miles long; the Nurburgring near Adenare in the Eifel Hills; the largest hill racing track in the world (four circular tracks, 2, 9, 21 and 29 kilometres in length, 170 bends, 700 metres variation in elevation.)

Summer is the best season to travel in Germany. Railway fare is still cheap in Germany; for instance, Berlin-Heidelberg, a distance of 392 miles is £. 1-17-6; cheaper when compared with England. In every train in Germany special compartments are reserved for smokers and non-smokers, respectively. There is reduction of railway fares for parties, 15 percent for 25 and 33⅓% for 50 persons. No charge is made for children under 4 years. Telegrams can be sent from trains and can be received also in trains. "D" and "Fast" trains are fitted with wireless telephones, between Berlin and Hamburg.

The larger hotels send their own omnibuses to meet travellers. In Germany all vehicles keep to the right and overtake on the left. In by-country

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roads the speed is unlimited. But in villages it is not more than 25 miles an hour.

In cities and towns, traffic is regulated by special police services. The following signal lights are used; Green light means, "proceed", yellow light means "stop" before entering intersection; Red light means "stop"; intermittent light means "Drive slowly"

Aerial Transport; Fares on international lines correspond approximately to first class railway fares. On the inner German lines they are approximitely equal to 2nd class railway fares. The speed of the machines is from 100 to 110 miles per hour. New fast aircraft with an average speed of from 150 to 200 miles per hour are now under consturction. The safety of the German air services has steadily increased and air-travel is quite as safe as travel by road or rail.

Passport and Visa: No German Consular Visa is required from British subjects domiciled in any part of Great Britain or the British Empire except India, Aden etc.

Money: No restrictions are placed in Germany on the importation by travellers of funds in any form. On the other hand funds in excess of 200 Marks may not be exported without the sanction of the Government. Those who bring

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larger amounts of cash have to obtain a certificate entitling them to take with them when leaving Germany the same amount of cash or less. Travellers rushing into Germany for pleasure or study or to take a cure, if limited to six months, are not liable to income-tax or capital levy.

Meals and Accommodation : Visitors of modest means can find old lodgings in good well-kept houses for 4 to 6 Marks a day. The pesronnel, at all the large hotels speak English and several other languages.

The most important sights of Berlin are to be found in or near the centre of the City from the Tiergarton in the west to Alexander platz in the east and from the Spree in the north to Leipziger in the south.

Those who can spend only one day in Berlin cannot do better than join a motor car drive in the city, whereby they become acquainted with the principal streets, monuments and buildings. These are being pointed out by the conductor who accompanies the car.

In Germany there is Nazi Government, and Mr. Hitler, the minister, is the supreme authority. The Nazi Government do not want to give much liberty to women and they say that their legitimate work is in household affairs. The

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Government put a stop to nude gymnasium, secret societies such as Masonic Lodge &c.; they do not want any foreigners to remain in Germany as employees, and even professional and long-standing men and women have to leave Germany. There are many unemployed men and women seeking help and support. I noticed many girls wandering about in streets with an immoral object also. One day while I was returning home an hour or two after midnight I noticed young girls standing by the side of the Avenue trees waiting for young men. In London there are more women than men but the female population is still greater in Berlin; that is the reason why one can see more girls employed in hotels, restaurants, shops and many public places. Many Indians have married European and American girls and settled themselves in foreign countries. In Europe each country has its own language. It is only in England and America that English is the court language. So it is very difficult to understand the languages, and yet one can manage to live in such countries with the help of guides or English knowing friends only. But most shops and hotels employ English-knowing people. The weather was still warm and I never made use of my flannel dress. A few girls expressed their desire to go

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to India with me for employment and wanted only decent living and no pay at all.

Nazi People wear badges round their left arm with 'Swastik' mark: 卐. Their way of saluting each other is by stretching the right arm forward.

Places of interest: (1) National Gallery, Museum of Art of the 19th century, (2) Schinkel Museum, (3) National Portrait Gallery, (4) Kaiser Friedrich Museum, (5) German Museum, (6) Deutsches Museum, (7) Pergamon museum, (8) West Asiatic Museum, (9) Islamic section, (10) Tell-Halaf Museum, (11) Monbiou Palace Museum, (12) Museum fur Meereskunde, (13) Palace of Emperor William I, (14) Prussian War Memorial, (15) Museum of the State Theatres, &c;

The most famous street in the world is Unter den Linden, an avenue 197 feet wide. The State play-house in the Genderman market. Luna Park. Berlin at night drive through illuminated town. Wellen Bod (Swimming pool with artificial waves).

Haus Vaterland.

1. Enter Main hall by staircases or lifts. All other rooms are connected with the main Hall. There is photomatom apparatus which takes and supplies photographs in a very short time.

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2. To the right is Japanese Tea room with original Japanese service. There is " View of the Danube and Vienna " where there are Viennese band and singers.

3. Bavarian Inn—Here Bavarian dishes are served by Bavarian waitresses; and band by Munich boys and girls.

4. Wild-west bar, decorated with American Presidents' Portraits, American band playing.

5. Osteria (Italian farmers' Inn) with Italian music and dance and wine.

6. Palmensaal (Palm Hall)—large dancing space. Jazz music and variety performances from 10 P.M.

7. 'Turkish Coffee House,' built in Oriental style a dancing place.

8. 'Zum Tel.tower Ruebchen' Beer Saloon. From here go to Rhein—Terrasse one of the most beautiful rooms. There are variable lights, sunshine, thunderstorm, evening sky, rain. Vaterland girls dance artistically.

My boarding and lodging charges up to the midnight of 11th were 52 R.M. and 25 Pfennigs.

11-9-1933. Left Berlin at midnight. As soon as I reached the Austrian border I was disturbed my luggage was taken to the luggage room and was

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charged 3 R.M. I travelled in the night instead of in the morning. As I travelled in a different route from what was intended in the ticket, I paid an extra 10 R.M.; otherwise my III Class charge would have been 38 R.M.

CHAPTER VII.

AUSTRIA

Austrian shilling is equal to ½ R.M. i.e. 8 annas. Early morning on the 12th I met an Austrian girl knowing English, about 20 years old, a medical student, Girty Pabeschitz by name, Wien V, Lauraistrassee 6/21. She promised to go with me to dancing places and dramas the next evening. Another young girl (Austrian) better looking than Girty who did not understand English expressed a desire to Girty to go with me if I had no objection. I said 'alright.'

13-9-1933. Reached Vienna (Wien) by 12-30 noon, went to Pension Tatlock Wien I, Ebendocferstrasse 6, I Sts. Telephone A-28-4 53. Pension charge (boarding and lodging) is 10 shillings a day; bath, 1 shilling extra. One English pound sterling equals 28-65 shillings of

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Austria. In the evening I telephoned to Girty to go to my place with her friend for dinner on the 13th, so that we may go together to some theatre. She accepted my invitation.

Population of Vienna is two million.

Subjects of Great Britain and Dominions require passport, but no Visa. There is English conversational Circle II, Taboxstrasse 10, Cafe Produkten Borse, on every Monday and Thursday at 8 P. M. The English Debating Society, Cafe Glonanden Vienna, I, Rathansplatz 4, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 P.M.

Hotels and Pensions. Middle class hotel, inclusive of Boarding 10 to 26 shillings; exlusive 5 to 15 shillings.

Restaurants. Middle class, Breakfast sh. 1½ Lunch sh. 4, Dinner sh. 8.

Lady visitors will find their fondest dreams coming true. For, nowhere is women's beauty as highly valued as in Vienna, the City of Gracefulness. Moreover Vienna will give her the proper frame for setting off her beauty and attractiveness to the best advantage in the form of alluring 'Creations-de-modes' in countless dazzling shop windows. Health will be brought on as far as medical science is able to cure illness. For

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Vienna had been considered for more than a century the Mecca of Medical Research.

13-9-1933. I went to the Theosophical Society, but it was closed on account of summer though the temparature was 20° C. or 68° F. Sent my nickel-plated articles to the carrying agency to deliver it to me in the steamer 'Victoria' at Genoa on the 25th instant. Received a letter from Mrs. R. Owen which informed that her daughter Mrs. A. S. Srinivasacharya (Jessy Owen) was at Bombay. There are not many motor cars and buses and tram cars in Vienna as in Berlin. Met in Cook's office Mr. B. R. Kagal B.E, Devolpment officer at New Delhi, with his niece, a lady doctor. They said that they had arranged to sail for India in S. S. Victoria, wherein I had also booked my passage. In Pension Tatlock I was given acomfortable big double room well furnished with two double cots, two wardrobes, two tables, one sofa, two bentwood chairs and two cushion chairs. The passage from dining room to my room had two door panels with double shutters with an interval air space of 1½ feet, intended to deaden dining room noise to the occupants of the room. These doors are 8 feet by 4 feet. There were two windows one on each side of the room 6×6 feet with glass shutters outside, and glass shutters and

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window-blinds inside. In another room I saw window-blinds made up of thin narrow pieces of wood tied to tapes. When pulled up they fold flat one over the other like Indian palm leaf books. When loosened they form a screen arranging themselves edgewise, like window venetians.

15-9-1933. Wrote a letter to Mr. A. C. Devegowda, N. Y., thanking him for his help while I was in New York. Saw the two museums one opposite the other. They are ordinary ones. Witnessed dancing at Kartan-Buro Am Reig. Casina-Theatre Croffuel for sh. 7. one Australian shilling equals 100 groschen ; Theatre Casina is small, but dancing and music are good. Bought a Railway ticket to Genoa via Milan. On account of Milan fair (exposition) the Railway fare is reduced from sh. 80 to sh. 50. Visited Kaiser graft where Emperors' and other big people's bodies are put in big stone boxes and are labelled and sealed. These boxes are not buried but are arranged on the floor in the room, about 12 feet below ground surface. Some Roman Catholic priest explains all about these boxes.

I noticed that streets are swept by a revolving brush attached to a motor car. By this all rubbish is shoved off to the sides of the road, from where it is picked up by sweepers. For 2 days' pension and two extra meals I paid sh. 33.

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16-9-33. For sight seeing (bus) I paid sh. 9 and saw many places. In one such place I saw a palace where Napolean and his son lived for some time. The whole Palace is very well furnished with costly furniture. Furnitures of Different countries are placed in different rooms and the rooms are named after the country whence the furniture was brought. One very costly room of Napolean has gold-inlaid furniture. Saw the garage where many costly chariots are kept; these were used by the royal family of Austria. The best among them is a state-coach drawn by 8 milk white, uniform sized, well-built horses with very costly gold mounted harness. The coach is a big, well-cushioned, gold-mounted one, on C Springs driven by a well-dressed coachman and 8 livery men. It must have been a very grand sight to see the coach moving along the streets. There was a black coloured chariot to carry coffin of Emperors' bodies and another smaller one to carry coffin of the bodies of the royal family. Behind the palace there is an extensive garden with plants and trees. All along the footpaths, plants and creepers are planted and they appear like thick perpendicular green walls. Garden roads and footpaths are kept very clean.

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Places to be seen: University, Liebenbergs Memorial, Molkerbastri, Votive church, Stock Exchange, Old Town Hall, Maria wedding fountain, High Market, Danube Canal, Carmelite church, Praterstern, Tagethaff's Memorial, Prater, Rotunde, Nepomuk Church, Charles Theatre, Uramia (Lecture Hall) War Office, Marshal Radetzky's Memorial, Musuem of Art and Craft, Luegar Statue, City Part, Cobway Palace, Monuments of John Stranss etc., All the above places can be seen by paying 9 shilings for bus.

A day or two after my arrival at Vienna, the Austrians performed a memorial ceremony of having fought and won a battle in 1863 against Turkish army of 200,000 men, which was 10 times that of Austrian army. It was grand sight to see the parade and procession, with different colours, uniforms &c. Even scout's joined the procession.

Left Vienna by 10 P.M. The compartment was fully occupied by a gentleman, 6 ladies, and myself. So there was some disturbance, though there were back rests, all well cushioned with projecting pads for head rest. However, I was fortunate enough to secure a seat next to a window where there was a folding plank like dining table in front of me where for sometime I rested my head

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CHAPTER VIII

SECTION I.

VENICE

17-9-1933. Reached **Venice** by 12-30 noon. late by 1 hour. Halted in Hotel Terminus, rather a costly place. I paid for a night's halt and lunch .34 Italian lire equal to 8½ Rs. Went round some portions of the town in the night. The place was warmer than the previous towns.

18-9-1933. Changed Vienna shilling to Italian lire (1 shilling being equal to 2 lire i e., 4 annas for a lire); changed the hotel and went to Albergo (Hotel) Pension Buccintora Riva Schiavoni 2131, Venezia, Telephone No. 2256. Here rooms are not big but charges are moderate.

In the evening I went in a steam boat to Burano, Murano and Torcello Islands. In Murano saw glass blowing i.e., preparing fine, coloured glass globes, cups &c. All the required ingredients are put together in a crucible and melted; and when red hot and semi-solid, a piece of it is taken out by an iron rod and placed at the end of a long tube. By blowing through the tube or by shaking it, the soft glass material appears like a globe and when it is still hot it is moulded into the required shape by pressing iron rods or flat

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pieces. While melting alone, red, green, or other required colours are put in and glass articles are prepared. Some of the articles are inlaid with gold and they are costly. One tea set for 6 persons is worth Rs. 420, being inlaid with gold. Some such show rooms contain glass articles worth lacs of rupees.

In Burano many women prepare lace work i.e., in cotton thread they work up table cloth, bed sheets &c., with different flowers and figures. In this island there are many poor people so much so that women go to visitors and beg for money for coffee, and milk for children. Many capitalists employ these women, pay them wages and get lace cloth prepared for them. These are much stronger than machine made cloth. In one place I saw about 30 girls doing such work. As I did not understand the Italian language, they made signs and said coffee. In another building I saw about 40 young, beautiful girls, well dressed and tidy, wearing a uniform of white apron, working under the supervision of Roman Catholic sisters; probably they were convent girls. It was pleasant to see them adorned with face powder, coloured lips and nails, jolly and smiling while attending to their work. They show us how to do it. As soon as my boat with about 20 visitors sighted the island, many children

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gathered round on the shore to beg for money. An old woman among us threw some coins into their midst; and in the struggle to rush forward to pick up the coins a young girl of about 3 years fell into a channel close by. The channel was not deep, but deep enough to drown the child. Fortunately she was floating for a few seconds and when I was about to get down to pick her up, another man got in and removed the child. she was not hurt and her mother gave a blow and dragged her away by her side; and the child went away walking and crying. It is better if visitors take with them some chacolates and peppermints. Burano has a population of 2000. In Tarcallo I saw Cathedral and museum.

After dinner went round Piazza St. Marco. All round there were many shops of curiosities, some restaurants where music was provided. There were many sportive girls enjoying the music. From Vienna to Venice, railway line passes through hills and valleys like malnad of Mysore side; they pass through tunnels; it is a bit cooler before descending to Venice and warmer in Venice. In the town streets are narrow and are crossed by channels all over the city. It looks as if blocks of houses are deposited in a shallow sea. There are no cycles, buses, motor cars or

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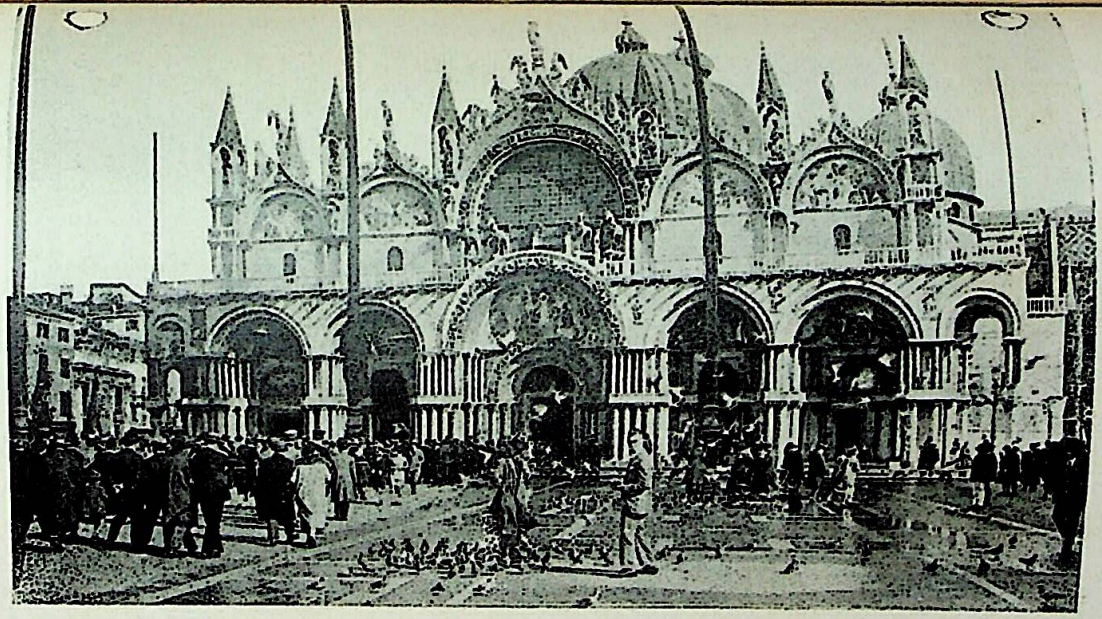
tramways in the heart of the town. Streets and lanes are crossed by boats and bridges. The town contains about 600,000 inhabitants. Women have generally long cleft of hair contrary to that of Germans who cut their hair short; hair is rather dark in colour and not of golden tint; eye-brows are also dark and most of them look like Jews. Here ordinary boats and even steamboats wait in streets like hakney carriages for hire for people to go from one part of the town to the other.

19-9-33. I exchanged £. 5 cheque in Cook's office and I got ½ lira less than what was in Italian Bank.

There are some glass works in the town. Some lace bed-sheets take months together to prepare and cost 3 or 4 hundred rupees. In one of the glass-blowing work's show-room I saw a set of garden plants, creepers, fruits, flowers, flower pots &c., all made of glass with arrangements for lighting with electric lights. It was a very pretty fine set, costing about Rs. 20,000. There were many inlaid gold articles which were also very costly. France, Germany, Austria and Italy each country has a different language. One can pick up a few colloquial words if one is observant, though not able to speak.

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Venice : The Church of **San Mareo** When first constructed by order of the Giustinious Participazio it was not as we see it now. It was only in 1172 that the Doge Domenico Selvo had it decorated in marble and mosaic work and it was consecrated in 1094. Any attempt to describe it would be impossible ; 4,000 square meters of gilt cover its walls which are in Mosaic ; 800 columns of precious marble sustain it ; **The Pala d on,** the Baptistery, the **Tesoro,** the chapel ca'led **Zono,** that of the St. Isedore, all glistening with gold and of figured marble form a whole quite beyond description.

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Sight seeing places: (1) Facciata Chiesa, S. Marco E Piccioni. See illustration, (2) Pizza, S. Marco, F Companile. The central part of the City, (3) Sorta della Carla, (4) Palazzo Ducale, (5) Chiesa Della salute, (6) Riva degli schiavoni, (7) Arsenale, (8) Canal E Alberni, (9) Palazzo Franchetti, (10) Palazzo CA' D' Oro, (11) Doule Di Rialto, (12) Palazzo Vendranim, (13) Rio Della Maravegie, (14) Monument a Calleoni, (15) Pallazzo Van Axel, (16) Unovo Ponte sulla Laguna the great new high way across the Lagoon connecting Venice with Mestro on the mainland. It is 2½ miles long and 60 feet wide of which 30 feet reserved for motor traffic, 6 ft. for pedestrians, and the rest for tramways. The bridge was constructed about 4 years ago (17) Lido Grand Hotel des Bains is an important and nice sea side island, (18) Lido Excelsior Hotel.

20-9-33. Left Venice—immediately next to the town, on my way in train, saw some motor cars running about on tarred roads and also tram cars running about on the bridge (noted above in No. 16) by the side of the railway bridge. For tram cars to run up and down there are no rails imbedded in the road, but they are guided by 2 guy wires on the top of the tram cars connecting over head electric wires. This is the

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first time I ever saw such an arrangement. This connects the City with the mainland; and boats run about connecting the mainland with the City. This was the first time I saw in all my foreign tour, country tiles and Mangalore tiles like those used in Mysore being used on the roof of country houses, on my way from Venice to Milan.

SECTION II.

MILAN.

20-9-33. Reached **Milan** by 12-30 noon, an hour late and stayed in Hotel Argention, where the charges were rather high. After lunch went to Treinniale Art Decorative; the entrance fee was 5 lire or about Rs. 1¼. Only things worth seeing were about 30 model houses with good furniture, bath-room and kitchen fittings of different varieties and prices, beautifully arranged and without occupying much space in each room. Excluding these the fair was not as good as that of Mysore and very few people visited the fair. Grapes, figs, peaches and apples were very cheap here; 4 annas worth of figs was enough for 2 days and it was more than 2 lbs. in weight. I had seen this town previously on my way to Switzerland.

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21-9-33. Saw Cathedral—a fine structure. Received a letter from Cook's office in Genoa stating that my cabin number was 430, and that the steamer would leave Genoa on the 25th at 4 P.M., and embarcation would start from 10 A.M., with lunch arrangement. I forgot to take with me my railway concession ticket on the first day, so I went again to-day, entered the fair by paying 5 lire and paid 15 lire for official stamping on my railway ticket saying that I visited the fair. I could have bought a fresh ticket for the amount I spent at the fair. (For places of interest in Milan see pages 20, 21 and 22.) Evening weather was rather bad on account of drizzling. Paid hotel charges which were rather high. Paid 50 Lire i.e. Rs. 14-8-0 for 3 meals, one breakfast and two days' lodging. Left Milan at 9-15 A.M. and reached Genoa by 11-40 A.M.

SECTION III.

22-9-33. **Genoa**: The principal shipping companies have amalgamated into one single concern called the 'Italia' which owns large vessels. Thus it has been possible to convert the New York-Genoa route into one of the fastest crossings between America and Europe. In fact the trip lasts for only 6½ days. The largest of the vessels is the 'Rex' 51,000 tons, 882 feet long

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101 feet wide and with a speed of 27 knots an hour. Another vessel on Genoa-New York route is the 'Conte di Savoia' is absolutely steady as she is fitted with an extremely modern Sperry stabiliser that ensures perfect stability even in rough weather. I stayed in Hotel Americani, where pension charges were 30 lire a day, comforts moderate, but close to railway station and tram and bus-stands. Genoa is much bigger than Venice but smaller than Milan. Venice is in the midst of canals, whereas Genoa is in the midst of hills. Houses are being built on the top and sides of hills and in valleys. Many streets are very narrow and no conveyance is possible in many lanes. Streets are up and down with a high gradient. Only a few streets are broad and more or less on even ground where buses and trams run. Trams and buses go to some fortresses on the top of the hills. In India such fortresses are called 'Durgas.'

24-9-33. Went by electric wire rope tram to the top of a hill where there was a good restaurant, music and dance and had a very good view of the town below and the surrounding country. Many go there every day. The town, stretching around the great semicircle of its port and almost resembling a vast amphitheatre in a way, is built up the sides of hills which surround it and it forms a

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magnificent picture from the sea. But shortage of space necessitates brevity.

Genoa: This is the chief seaport of Italy and the birthplace of a great discoverer Christopher Columbus (born in 1446.) Genoa has a population of 700,000. The City is specially prominent in connection with Crusades. The hillocks are covered with shrubs and grass. There are roads from hill to hill.

Visited cemetery on the slope of a hillock. It is the best cemetery I have ever seen. There were monuments and buildings over graves with figures and photos of the buried persons, over some figures of Mary or Christ - blessing the soul of the deceased. Many are buried in valuts constructed in walls. It is an extensive one and must have cost crores of rupees for the construction of different statues &c. In one place there was a full size figure of the deceased person in a lying posture with his wife and children all around mourning; all were life size figures.

I had taken an off-season return steamer ticket. From 25th May to the end of August was the off season. But as I was leaving Italy on the 25th September, I paid £. 5 extra, being the season travel rate. While walking on the foot path I met many sportive girls, as usual.

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For the sake of observation I went with a guide to a licensed house. The manageress received me kindly and told me that all the girls in the building were in possession of health certificates of periodical examination. There were 13 such girls at the time I went, all for sport. It appears half the income goes to the manageress who keeps the house well furnished with wash basins, mirrors etc., and a separate room for each girl.

Sight-seeing places: (1) Royal Palace, (2) Annum Ziata Church, (3) Palazzo Bianco, White Palace, (4) Palazzo Rosso (Red Palace) Cleopatra, (5) Municipio (Town Hall), (6) Cathedral San Lozenzo, (7) Palazzo San Giorgio, (8) Circonvallazione a Mare, (9) Sea bathing places of Lido and Albaro and Sturla, (10) Quarts, Bozliasco, Sori and Recco, Santa Marghereta, Dry docks, New Harbour station, Nafter (sports ground, Piazzo De Ferrari, Piazzo carvetto, monument to those who fell in the Great War,) Doria Palace (the Heroes' Hall) University Palace. The Staglien cemetery is one of the most magnificent in the world.

In foreign countries, whether English is spoken or not, you must know how to get out of your hotel and having once gone out, how to get into the hotel after sight-seeing. Therefore you

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must always keep your hotel address card in your pocket. Otherwise you will be at a great loss to find your hotel. After staying in a hotel in one of the biggest roads in London for 5 days with my friend Mr. Shampur I went out without an address card and wanted to return in the night after sight-seeing, but we missed our way; and with very great difficulty and spending much time and money we got into our hotel.

25-9-33. Came to Harbour and got into the S. S. Victoria. Took lunch in the steamer. My luggage which I had sent in advance arrived safely in the steamer. I paid Rs. 50 for freight from Bremen, cooly etc., S. S. Victoria is the smallest vessel I ever travelled in. Many passengers consider that this is a good steamer but I did not find it so. It is over-crowded and some did not get seats in it. Anyhow it is not worth trying to travel in this steamer. It may be better than her sister steamer of the same capacity that leaves Genoa. The steamer being very small there was not much space for passangers to walk about, no swimming bath, no good band and no dancing place (I mean in the Tourist class). I think the other class people also must have felt the same difficulty.

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One-fourth of the passengers were either Hindus or Mohammadans. On the whole there were only a few vegetarians. The Hyderabad Heir Apparent also travelled, but his wife was left behind in her parent's place in Swtizerland for delivery. His younger brother and his wife still remained in Europe. The steamer left the harbour exactly at 4 P.M. In the beginning it was rather shaky, so some felt giddy and one or two actually vomited. Fortunately I was alright. There were 441 passengers (I & II Economic included). In the steamer there was Mr. B. R. Kagal, E. E., whom I had met in London.

SECTION IV.

NAPLES.

26-9-33. Reached **Naples** by 6 A.M. The steamer made a halt for 6 hours; I had seen Naples once: with all that I got down and went through the town for three hours and returned for lunch. When passengers get down they are met by some guides who take them round and show some places worthy to be seen, and sometimes they deceive the passengers by taking them to some unworthy, ill-famed places also. I mention this here to warn my Indian brethern to avoid such guides, because most of them deceive

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the passengers and extract money from them. To be fore-warned is to be forearmed.

In Naples lace-cloth and carpets are very fine and cheap. I saw a hand machine for preparing macaroni and shred. Its cost was Rs. 18. I did not bring any with me as it was rather troublesome to do so and as I expected similar ones in Bombay. I saw a man demonstrating the preparation of macaroni &c., in such a machine. Macaroni is prepared by mixing wheat flour with water and pressing in this machine; and it appeared like narrow tape. This is boiled in water and served as food.

On account of many Indians travelling in the steamer my time passed off very easily. While passing the western coast of Italy I missed seeing the island Corsica, the land that gave birth to Emperor Napoleon.

SECTION V.

PORT SAID.

28-9-33. Reached **Port Said** by 12 midnight. I got down with many friends. All the activities I saw while going towards Italy were absent, and only one big shop was kept open, and on account of lateness of the night, things were costly. Returned to the steamer 2-30 A.M. On my

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way many photo sellers showed me French photos and asked me if I wanted "lub dub." Some got down and went by bus to see Egypt. The fee was £. 7/- each i.e., Rs. 100/-. They returned next day by 3 P.M. and got into steamer at Suez. Meals time and menu were about the same as in other steamers; 7-30 to 8 A.M. breakfast, 1 P.M. lunch and tea, 4 P.M. tea and cake and 8 P.M. dinner and tea. There was cinema between 4 to 6 P.M. Saw groups of sharks close to my steamer, they were big enough to swallow human beings wholesale. Occasionally, they go near the shores in search of food.

29 9-33. There was no cinema show in the evening on account of terrible heat. Passed the Suez Canal. It is only a few yards broad, hence one can see both sides of the canal very clearly.

30-9-33. After entering the Red Sea, the heat increased; it was difficult to put on full dress, and many slept on the deck itself. As the sea is narrow we could see many steamers passing up and down. We had very good moon-light. Occasionly we saw lands on one side or the other. Most men and women smoked cigarettes; in the smoking room ash trays and match boxes were kept on tables.

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1-10-33. Still hot From London to New York and New York to Bremen in Germany the journey took only 6 days each trip, the steamer being of the biggest size; and there was a lot of fun, exercises &c., so time passed away easily. Whereas in 'Victoria' which took 12 days to reach Bombay and with less engagement and amusements the journey was rather very tedious.

2-10-33. Reached Aden by 11 A.M. and left it by 4 P.M. Some went out in hired boats to see the town. The sun was severe and hot. Arabs in country crafts exhibited carpets, furs, men's and women's dresses, bath gowns &c., for sale. I purchased a very fine carpt $4' \times 7'$ for Rs. $9\frac{1}{2}$. Similar ones are sold in Bombay for not less than Rs. 15.

3-10-33. Passed the Red Sea and came to the Arabian Sea. Heat was a bit less. The crew arranged for a fancy dress ball for the passengers of all the classes, I, II and III Economic. Among the dancers there was an Indian lady who had taken a medical degree, with her brother. There were six young beautiful maidens, professional dancers and songstresses who were engaged by the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, for 6 months. These also took part in the fancy dress ball. Their dress was a pair of trousers and a small petticoat just covering their breast.

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6-10-33. Reached Bombay by about 10 A.M. My relative Mr. M.C. Mallappa was waiting for me at the dock. My boxes were opened by the customs authorities. I paid Rs. 80 for my radio receiving set, Rs. 10 for temporary license, Rs. 35 for other articles, a total of Rs. 125 in the harbour. It was nearly 2 P.M. by the time I reached home. Halted in the Veerasaiva Ashrama, Devakarna Mansion, Princess' Street, Bombay. Saw Rao Saheb K. Ramaswamy and went round some shops. Next morning also I went to his house. Ve. Suthur Pattada Sivarathra Swamiji with 3 others came to the Veerashaiva Ashrama; they were going to Mysore after having visited Benares.

7-10-33. Left Bombay in the noon and reached Mysore on the 9th at 8 A.M.

9-10-33. After arriving at Mysore I went with my family to Nanjangud, took bath and after pooja returned to Mysore, safe and sound to the joy of my friends and relatives.

Received some congratulatory letters from my well-wishers. I am a very glad to tell the readers of this book that I returned to India very much improved in health, vigour and weight, without taking any medicine at all, and my friends and relatives asked me if I underwent any treatment for rejuvenation.

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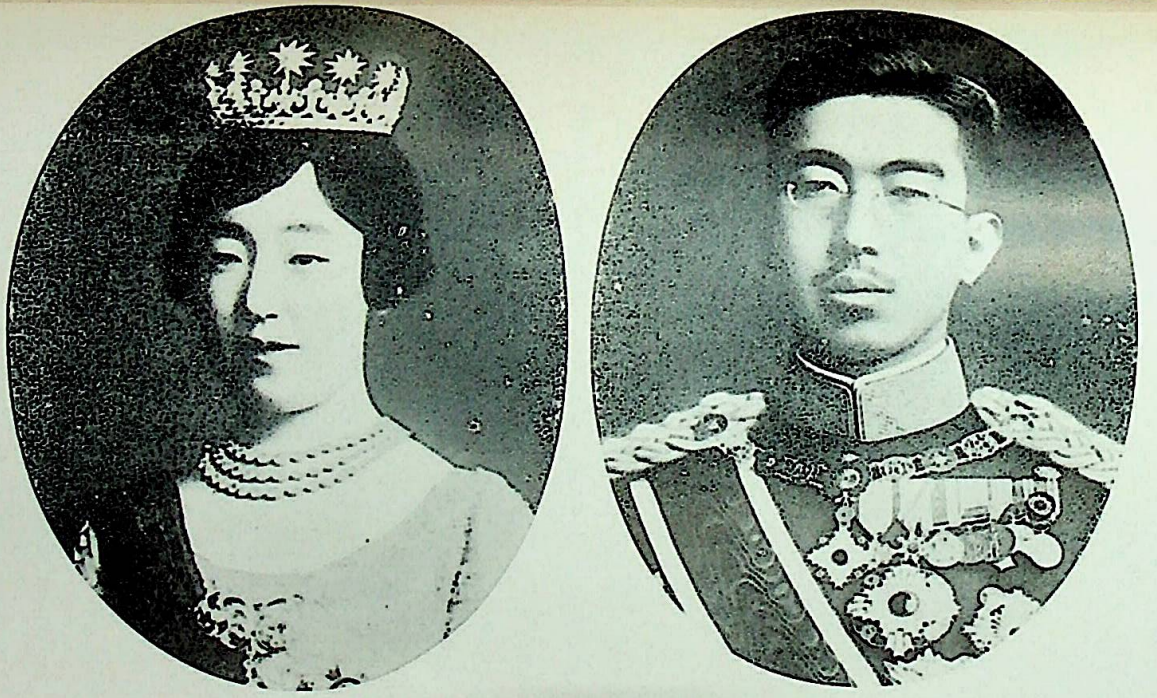
I advise very strongly many of my friends who can spare time and money to visit the western countries (including America) for health, recreation, pleasure, improvement of the power of observation, general knowledge, regularity in the daily walks of life, strict obedience to laws of the country, patriotism, discipline, business habit, dignity of labour, sociability, advancement of women's education and avoiding copying of bad habits.

I think I am amply repaid for my troubles if the readers find this book useful for them in acquiring some knowledge of foreign countries.



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His Imperial Majesty Hirohito the 124th Emperor of Japan in unbroken lineage, was born on the 29th, April 1901, ascended the throne on the 25th December, 1926. He married Princess Nagako in 1924.

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Part II

EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Diary of Dr. T. S. Siddappa about his tour in the Far East, 1935.

CHAPTER I.

SECTION I.

JAPAN.

I had my passport for European Countries and America in 1933, and in 1935 I got in the same passport the name of eastern countries entered and signed by the British Resident in Mysore; some of the countries were : Japan, Korea, Manchuria, China, Philippines, Duch East Indies, French Indo China, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Siam, Burma etc.

Messrs Thomas Cook and Son got for me visa for Japan, China, Indo China and charged me Rs. $7\frac{1}{2}$, $10\frac{1}{2}$ and 12 respectively for each of these countries. No visa is required for Dutch East Indies. Visa for Siam is to be taken in person at Singapore, Colombo or and at places where Siam Consulate is present. I booked my seat in a Tourist class i.e., second class in a Japanese

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steamer "Anyo Maru" and purchased a one year return ticket by paying £. 30 (i.e., Rs. 400.) There are many companies in India who can do business similar to that of Messrs Thomas Cook and Son or the American Express Co., N. Y. K. (Nippon Yusen Kaisha & Co.) etc.

Left Mysore on the night of 10th April 1935 after taking leave of my people at the railway station; next morning, left Bangalore by express, after taking leave of Messrs Shampur Lakshminarsia, B. Mallikarjunappa, M. P. Lingappia and others. Inter class fare from Mysore to Bangalore was Rs. 2-11-0, and from Bangalore to Madras Rs. 6-15-0. In Madras Mr. Naganna's motor car was waiting for me and I went in his car to his house. After meals I went to Messrs Thomas Cook and Son, took back my passport, obtained Cook's cheques for £. 100 (they charge 10 sh. commission for £. 100 cheques so also for cashing £. 100 cheques); paid steamer charge, visa charges and Rs. 36 for second class railway ticket to Colombo direct by boat mail, came to S. I. Railway station with Mr. M. L. Naganna in his car and left Madras at 9 P.M. on the 11th. Reached Trichinopoly early morning on the 12th. The train stopped there for about 45 minutes; and I had plenty of time for breakfast. At Mantapam

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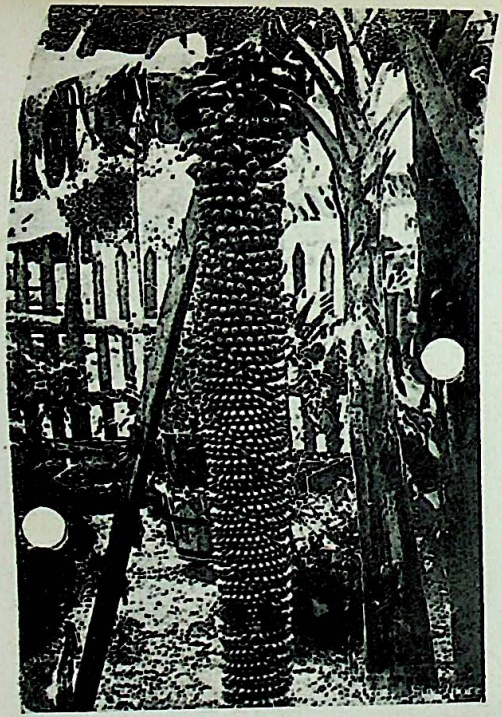
there was a medical examination, reached Dhanushkodi by 4-15 P.M. and got into the steamer "Goshan." Luggages were carried free of charge from the train to the steamer. On the steamer my passport was taken by a police officer for stamping and was returned to me at Talaimannar. My luggages were carried free of charge from the steamer to the train. Reached Talaimannar by 6-50 P.M. (If I had travelled from Mysore to Trichinoply via Bangalore and Erode I would have saved about Rs. 8; if via Chamarajanagar, Satyamangala and Erode, I would have saved a night's sleeplessness and also Rs. 8 or 9). Left Talaimannar the same night and reached Colombo on the 13th by 7-35 A.M. Halted in the Victoria Hotel close by; the boarding and lodging charges for 24 hours were Rs. 3½. Ceylon rupee and Indian rupee are all the same value, and Indian coins and currency notes are current in Ceylon. Went to Cook's office and got my steamer ticket from them. From there I went to the N. Y. K. office for enquiry. There I met Mr. M. N. Ramaswamy Ayer and his family who had booked their seats in the same steamer. I went to the post office to post letters to my wife, and by chance I met the chartered auditor Mr. K. R. Rajagopala Charya, who recognised me as a Mysorean; he introduced

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me to his wife Mrs. R. Janakamma. She is the chief agent for K. M. R. Janaki and Co., for the Asian Assurance Co., of Bombay. I think she is a graduate. Her office was at 53 2/1 of the 2nd floor, Masur Building. He brought me back to the Victoria Hotel in his car. In the evening I had coffee in his house and also supper. He took me round the town and showed me the important places, such as Buddha Temple, where there is an image of Buddha in a lying posture, 35 ft. long. Roads are well tarred. The part of the city occupied by foreigners is splendidly laid out with broad roads, shaded by tropical trees and lined by modern buildings. The business firms are in 'The Fort.' In the portion occupied by the local people, the roads are crooked, over-crowded, narrow and always thronged with motley crowds. Even the IInd class carriages in Ceylon Railway are not good.

14-4-35; Embarked at 8 P.M. in N. Y. K. steamer 'Anyo Maru.' It is a very small steamer of 5,739 tons. There were 32 first class, 24 second class, 40 third class passengers, total 96, and a crew of 96. It travelled at the rate of 13 miles an hour, but steady when compared with other steamers of similar sizes. There were only 4 vegetarians including myself. We got vegetarian

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Singapore girls of Aryan Origion. Dress and feature are quite different from those of other Far Eastern countries.

(Left) **Singapore Plantain tree.** Its bunch of plantain is more than 7 feet and is longer than the trunk of the tree Hnece a foot pit was dug in the gorund to accommodate the end of the bunch. A very rare variety. Fruit is not very good to eat.

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diet without any trouble. I did not feel well and did not get sleep for 3 or 4 days, and afterwards I was quite well.

21-4-35; Sunday. Reached Singapore, (1,764 miles,) at 10 P.M., and moored to the harbour at 9 A.M. After medical examination by a harbour doctor, I left the boat by 10-30 A M. Mr. C. R Kutty Krishna Nair, assistant Marine Engineer, and Mr. C. R. Menon, School Master, (Theosophical Society members,) took me along with Mr. M. N. Ramasamy Iyer and his family in their cars to their houses, and after lunch took us round the town and brought us back to the steamer, in time, by 5 P.M.

Roads are broad, clean, and well tarred. Tram-cars run on tarred roads without rails, like those I noticed in Venice, guided by electric head-wires and steered by tram car drivers. Singapore coin is called 'dollar' and is equal to Rs. 1-8-0, or 100 Singapore Cents. At Singapore saw 2 funerals of the Chinese. Dead bodies were enclosed in coffins, and put in a double horse carriage; box, cover, horses and carriage were all of black colour, and were covered over with flowers and garlands and attended by band, music, and a large number of friends and relatives; probably the dead persons were rich and influential. Most of

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them carried fans either on account of the midday sun or for fashion. Singapore belongs to the British.

21-4-35; Left Singapore in the night and reached Hong Kong, (1,449 miles) on the 26th at 6 A. M., and I went out by 9 A.M. to the town by steam launch. Nothing unusual happened in the way. Hong Kong is a British Port since 1841. It is a mountainous island of about 30 square miles. Went up the mountain by the mountain rope-way-peak tram. The charge was 30 Sen to go up and 20 to come down, first class. The peak is 2000 feet above the sea level. Engaged a taxi and went round the island. It is always better to travel in a company of 3 or 4 persons, because taxi, hotel and guide charges will be cheaper proportionately and will be useful to one another in many other ways also. Returned to my boat. The hills are dotted with many buildings of the fortunate Europeans. The Hong Kong dollar is equal to Rs. 1-12-0. Postage to India is 2½ as. for a letter, ½ ounce in weight.

Left Hong Kong on the 26th night and came to Shanghai (834 miles). Thick mist appeared on the 28th and the temperature fell down to 71°F. and on the 29th it was 63° and was very chilly, particularly on the deck. Cabin rooms were made warm by means of steam running through pipes

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in the rooms for 2 days. Every 30 seconds sirens were sounded very loudly and the crew had no rest for 2 days and nights, keeping watch with the help of very strong search-lights; with all these a steamer coming from the opposite side passed my boat very closely and escaped collision very narrowly. Mist disppeared ealy in the morning. I saw very distinctly the disappearing mist, as if a cloud swept over the sea. After reaching Shanghai on the 1st May, I posted in a Shanghai post office the following letters:—To Messrs R. E. Daver & Co., 28 Sannomiya Cho, 1. Chome P. O. Box No. 347, Kobe; and to Messrs J. C. Chinai & Co., No. 10. Ren Du consulate, Shanghai; introductory letters were given to me by Phool Chand, Chinai Chinai Building, 79 Musjid Bunder Boad, Mandvi, Post Box 3,218 Bombay, through Mr. Shampur Lakshminarsia, of Messrs Shampur & Co., Bangalore.

4-5-35. Reached Moji. From Shanghai to Moji it is 544 miles, and I went to the town in N.Y.K. steam launch. It would have been much cheaper to post letters in the steamer itself and I would have saved at least 50% of the cost and the bother of searching for post office and exchanging different coins and posting letters. I changed £. 2 notes into Japanese currency, called Yen.

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The exchange rate was a bit high here. I got 32 Yen and 80 Sen. 100 Sen is equal to 1 Yen. It worked out at 13 annas per Yen. At Moji our passports were examined by Japan authorities who ascertained if we had enough money for expenses. Beppu was very close to Moji. Moji people were observing "Fort Ceremony". Streets were very well decorated with paper festoons, flags and paper lanterns. Streets were well washed and kept clean. People were very gay and were enjoying the ceremony, making themselves merry; many curious articles were exposed for sale. Returned to the steamer. After lunch went to the town again by steamboat to Shimonoseki, on the opposite side of the sea. Both Moji and Shimonoseki are on the sides of the hills with a narrow sea between. There are trams and buses in both the towns. Moji is a small island with a population of 1,00,000. Roads are all well tarred. Railway carriages are transhipped from Shimonoseki the mainland, to the island Moji.

6-5-35. Reached Kobe on Monday. It is 20 miles west of Osaka and is at the entrance of the Inland sea. Moji to Kobe is 240 miles. From Kobe, I went by train to Osaka (the Manchester of the Orient), Nara, old capital of Japan, (Sacred deer place), and Horyuji temple. This is a

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Buddhist temple built 1,300 years ago. It is a very fine workmanship of wooden structure, and is coated in most parts with red laquer. In the temple are preserved 4 inch diameter ropes of twisted human hair, in glass cases. Devotional women cut out their long hair and get them twisted, to help to drag the ready-made pillars and beams into the temple, and place them in their positions. There were five such ropes each a ton in weight. Beppu is 224 miles from Kobe. At Kobe the exchange was 16·85 Yen per pound sterling.

There are many Indians in Kobe, about 3,000 altogether. (*a*) Politically well known person is Mr. A. M. Sahayi, President, Indian National Congress Committee, Japan branch, 726/25 Shimo San Danda, Uozakicho, Muko-Gun, Hyogo-Ken, Kobe. Office at: 87 Sannomiyacho, 1 Chome-Kobe. (*b*) The Toa Trading Co., (Japan) Ltd. (*c*) G. B. Kotak. Telephone 5584. Nakayamate Dori 4 Chome. 131 Hachiman Dori, 5 Chome, Kobe. He is a big merchant living with his family, paying a house rent of 150 Yen a month. He and his wife are Gujurathis, by caste, are very hospitable and sociable. His main business is in Osaka to which place he goes every day; there are separate clubs for ladies and gentle.

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men, of India. They all mingle without any class and caste distinction. Left Kobe on the 8th and reached Yekkaichi, 230 miles distant, on 9-5-35 at 7 a.m. Went in a party to see the porcelain factory Banko-yari, a moderately big factory. All painting and delicate portions of works, packing etc., were being done by girls. The proprietor gave each one of us a pack of cards of the views of the factory. Bought 2 ink bottles at 6 annas each. Paid 8 annas for the taxi to go and return. The existence of this small town is due mainly to the factory. The manufactured articles are exported to India and other countries. Left Yekkaichi the same night.

Yokohama. It is 200 miles from Yekkaichi and I reached it by 10 A.M. on 10-5-35.

Tokyo. It is also 100 from Yokohama. Reached on 10-5-35 by 10 a.m. It is by train 18 miles. Went straight to the quarters of the Mysore Trade Commissioner by 2 p.m. and halted there for the day. Paid taxi charge 2 Yen.

Distance, Mysore to Colombo via Madras is 1,150 miles and Colombo to Tokyo on sea is 5,478 miles; total 6,628 miles.

11-5-35. Occupied a room in the house of Mr. T. Moribe, 7 Minani Teramachi, (Minami-South, Tera-Temple, Machi-Street) Mita, Shiba,

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Tokyo. Boarding and Lodging charges were 3 Yen a day. Boarding and Lodging was in foreign-style and good, but bathing arrangement was not good.

SECTION II.

Some Titbits about Japan. Area of Japan proper 147,441 Chosen (Korea) 85206. Taiwan 13,908 and Karafuto 13,254 total 260,483 sq. miles. India 1,808679. Mysore 29326. Population of Japan proper 68,866,000; Chosen 20,5990,00, Taiwan 5,060,500 Karafuto 300,300 total 93,630,000. India 352,837,778, Mysore 65,57,332. Japan proper consists of 5 large islands and about 4,000 small ones. Mount Fuji is the most beautiful and famous mountain in Japan. The finest scenery is the 'Inland Sea' which is called the "Paradise of the World." The average annual rainfall is 68 inches in Japan, and 30 inches in India.

The country is a constitutional Monarchy ruled by an Emperor, who combines in himself the right of sovereignity and exercises executive powers with the advice and assistance of his Privy council and Cabinet. There is a House of Peers composed of members of the Imperial family and others chosen by the Emperor. Members of the House of Representatives are chosen by general election. Japanese are most adaptable to western

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business methods and are quick to take advantage of new inventions and scientific discoveries.

One editor says "my sincere hope is that great Indian people, while not forgetting the glories of the past, will be able to face the future with philosophical humbleness and national willingness to learn, assimilate and harmonize all things good possessed by their contemporaries." Another one says, "without India, Japan could not have been Japan. Emulating the Japan of today, the India of tomorrow may become more worthy of its own glorious past."

Density of population for square mile Europe 127; England 685; Japan Empire 356; Japan proper 467; Deccan 935; Loha Jung 3228; Mysore 224; Density varies as rainfall generally.

How to reach Japan.

No:—1. From Vancouver to Yokohama the journey takes about 10 days by liners of the Canadian Pacific and Nippan Yusen Kaishna.

2. From London to Japan is a journey 38 days via: Gibraltar Inarsefillas; Napler, Port-Said, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kang, Shanghai, Kobe etc.,

3. London to Tokio 15 days via: Trans Siberian Railway.

4. From Bombay to Kobe: 24 days.

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The custom examination is not severe. Personal effects are exempt from duty. Clothing—Light tweeds, or clothing of similar nature is enough generally. In summer, white plam beach and gabardine, are worn ; in winter thicker tweeds, overcoats &c. Weights and measures—metric system was adopted in 1924 for the official.

Weights and measures: 1 Ken=1.8 meter equal 6 feet, 109 m=120 Yds. 1 Ri=4 kilo meters=$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 600 grams=$1\frac{1}{3}$ lb. 1 go=$\frac{1}{5}$ liter=$\frac{1}{3}$ feet 1 kwan=$3\frac{3}{4}$ kilo grams $8\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Currency—Yen is the standard coin. 100 Sen=1 Yen. Present exchange value is Rs. 80 for 100 Y. The value of Yen has gone down; but transportation charges and hotel cost have not yet increased in proportion to the fall of the exchange value. It is very advantageous for trourists to visit Japan now.

Postal Rates:—(1) Foreign, 10 Sen for the first 20 Grams i.e. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 6 Sen for each additional 20 Grams. Registration fee 16 Sen; Post Cards 6 Sen. (2) Domestic (Japan, Koria, Manchuria and Taiwan) 3 Sen for 20 grams and 3 Sen for additional 20 Grams. Post card $1\frac{1}{2}$ Sen, registration 10 Sen. Air-mail 18 Sen for a $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. letter and post Card $8\frac{1}{2}$ Sen. (3) Cable India 5 letters 2 Y code; and plain language 2.44 Y. Telephotos

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are handled at Tokyo and Osaka Central Telegraph offices, and first and second class post offices and telegraph offices in Tokyo and Osaka, rates 8Y. 5Y. and 3 Y. according to the size of the message. Telephone charges are 5 Sen for 3 minutes conversation. There are many automatic booths within the limits of any City. For the transportation of mail bags from place to place in the country, express trains and motor trucks are generally used, so as to speed up delivery; and fastest is by air mail. In spite of cheap postal rate, the postal savings in 1933 is 2,848,673,000 Y.

Railways—Japan has about 16,000 miles of Railways. Ticket 4 pies for a mile up to 50 miles and 3 pies beyond 50 miles for III class, children under 4 years are free. Seats are all well cushioned. 66 lbs. of luggage are allowed free. Strict punctuality and up to-date accommodation are the by-word of the Government Railway service. Overland trips through Japan may be made by through passengers holding steamer ticket from Europe to Japan or to Shanghai. Electric tramways are also equipped with up to date accommodation and afford speedy and comfortable transit.

Air Services—From one city to another and also to Korea, Manchuria and Formosa, fares are very moderate even for passenger service.

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Rickshaw and Motor cars—3 to 4Y. per hour and 30 to 50Y. per day for cars. 80 sen to 1 Y. per hour and 4 to 5Y. per day for rickshaw; but actually, hires are nearly 50 per cent cheaper. Taxi cabs: 30 sen for the 1st mile and 10 sen for each additional mile. Petrol is 5 to 6 annas a gallon.

Motor-cars and buses, always in hurry, endeavour to save a few moments by cutting corners, whilst cruising taxis come perilously near a likely looking pedestrian in order to solicit his fare.

Deaths and injury by earthquake in Japan are rarer when compared with deaths and injury from other causes in other countries; so also crimes of violence are rare and kidnapping is unthinkable; consequently there is no need of police patrol system to maintain law and order. Even in slums such things are almost absent. Foreigners are treated as guests of honour and with courtesy and respect.

Hotels and Houses—There are Hotels of American plan, of European plan, and Japan inns. American plan costs more than the European, but only half of what it costs in America and Europe for similar comforts. Japan inns (Ryokan) are the cheapest. The best Japanese inns afford adequate accomodation; and a stay in one of them is a most interest-

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ing and novel experience for foreigners to know the Japanese life and habits. The best time to visit Japan is to enter it by the end of March and travel about till June, for, youths and maidens are ever on the alert for pleasure, it is of course, the time of this life, to witness their joyful presence and their manners everywhere.

Houses are usually built of wood, one or two stories high with singled or tiled roofs. The sides of houses are composed, (at night) of sliding wooden doors called 'Amado'; it is stowed away in boxes during day time. Inside the wooden Amado are frequently found shutters of wood and glass which can be removed at will. There is usually a narrow verandah within which is another series of sliding panels covered with translucent paper, called "Shoji." The rooms are divided from each other by opaque paper screens called "Fusume" or "Karakami" which run in grooves at the top and bottom. By taking out these sliding screens, several rooms can be converted into a big room.

The floor of all living rooms is covered over with one inch thick mat of rushes and perfectly fitted together. As these mats (tatami) are always of the same size viz: 6 feet by 3 feet, it is usual to compute the area of the room by the number of its mats, thus a 8 mat-room measures 12 feet square.

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On its matted floor is usually displayed some rare curio, in bronze or porcelain, and an arrangement of flowers called "ike-bana" in an artistic bronze, bamboo or other holder.

The principal room in Japanese house and any guest room in Japanese-style hotels are provided with a raised place of honour, held as sacred, called "Tokonoma" a place or alcove made of wood. On the back wall is hung "Kakemono" or hang scroll-picture.

As people sit and sleep on the matted floor boots and shoes must be removed at the entrance of the house, and slippers are provided for them. They can use slippers, only on the corridors and take them off when entering a room covered with Japanese mats. Foreign visitors to Japan inns should treat the matted floor with all possible care and keep it clean, just as they would treat their own sofas or beds.

The necessity for bedstead is obviated by quilts which are brought in at night and laid down wherever they happen to be most convenient. Cupboards are, for the most part, opening in the wall, and screened in by small paper slides.

Meals are taken seated on the floor and are served separately to each guest on a small lacquer tray arrangement; each dish is made according

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to rules and traditions. A set of plates, jars, bowls &c., on a tray are subject to rules of good taste. When staying in inns, it is usually best to order for Japanese meals. Many Japanese hotels, nowadays, offer to provide simple foreign dishes, but their knowledge of foreign cookery is often too elementary; common bathing is customary, but special arrangement can be made if required. Soap may be used outside the bath tub, but it must be rinsed off carefully before entering the tub, which Japanese use simply to warm themselves. Even the smallest Japanese hotels are scrupulously clean. It is interesting to stay a day or two in an inn. A few weeks spent among these hospitable, social, courteous and interesting people will provide a delightful experience for the average foreign tourist.

Festivals. Important festivals are held in Kyoto on the 15th January, from 17th to 24 of July and on 22nd October. In Nikko on 2nd June and 17th October, in Tokyo on 29th and 30th April, June 14th to 16th and on November 3rd.

The girls' festival "Hina Matsure" is held all over, on 3rd March. This is the festival of dolls, like Indian Dasara dolls festivals, representing Emperor, Empress, their ministers, courtiers, servants etc. The boys' festival "Tango-no-

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Sikku" is celebrated on 5th May. On this day little flags are set up in the room, together with models of ancient armour and figures representing men famous in history etc. Out of doors on long poles are hoisted baloon carp made of cloth which apparently swim in air like real fish. One carp is hoisted for each son, a large one say about 15 feet long for the eldest son and others grading down to a small one for the youngest; a fitting example for growing boys, signifying ambition strength and the will to overcome difficulties.

Japanese, mostly women, carry their infants on the back with a strap of cloth or broad tape passing round the hind quarters of the child and the chest of the carrier; in this way both their hands are free to carry things or to do some easy work; so also Chinese. In India also some people do so, but in Japan it is very common.

Japanese Floral Calendar—The Japanese are great lovers of flowers; they make flower-viewing the occasion for open air picnics, especially during cherry blossoms. January has pine, and February plum-blossom; March the peach and pear April cherry; May, Azalea, peony and Wistaria, June, iris, July morning glory, August lotus, September has the "Seven grasses of autumn" October the Chrysanthimum; November Maples and December the Camellia.

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Amusements and recreation—Most of the theatrical performances consist of "Kabuk" or old style Japanese plays. A classical dance known as "No" dance is seen chiefly in Tokyo and Kyoto. The Takara Zuka Opera House near Kobe is famous for its spectacluar modern renews and ballots. Geisha dances are popular and universal forms of enterainments at banquets and other functions in Japan. Geisha may be hired at any time, and anywhere, the charge for this entertianment depending on the number and reputation of the dancers. During April the famous "Miyako Odore" or the cherry dance is performed at the Kaburenjo Theatre in Kyoto. The performance is very spectacular with its numerous dancers and musicians, its perfect rhythm and cleverly manipulated changes of scenery without lowering the curtain between acts. Other spectacular Geisha dances are held in Kyoto, Tokyo and Osaka. The principal cities have some well-managed dance halls, provided with trained dancing partners. In 1932 there were 1535 theatres and 1498 cinemas. Now the numbers have considerably increased.

Wrestling or "Sumo", fencing Kendo etc, are common and popular. "Jujitsu" or "Judo" is a highly specialized art of self-defence, and is well known throughout the world. 1,3,22,236 metres

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of Japan films and only 36,255 metres of British films were used in Japan during 1933.

Agriculture and Industry—Only 15% of the total area of Japan is arable land, the rest being inland towns, villages, mountains, lakes, forest and waste land. The arable lands are intensively cultivated. Rice is the staple crop, barley, wheat, beans etc are cultivated in upland farms. Sericulture is regarded as next in importance to rice cultivation. Japan supplies about 6% of the world's raw-silk needs. Silk exports from Japan constitute about 37% of her total foreign trade. Japan has an abundance of water power which is used to generate electricity. Electrical power is much used by the railways and for various industries. Foreign visitors to Japan are often surprised to see even the smallest hamlets and fishing villages abundantly supplied with electric light. Cotton and silk spinning and weaving, manufacture of rubber and celluloid goods, porcelain, toys etc. Matches exported in 1929 exceeded in volume the trade of any country except Sweden. There are 24 ship-building yards, with annual producing capacity of 6,00,000 tons.

Mining—Mineral products—Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, coal, and Petroleum-225,600,000 litres annually.

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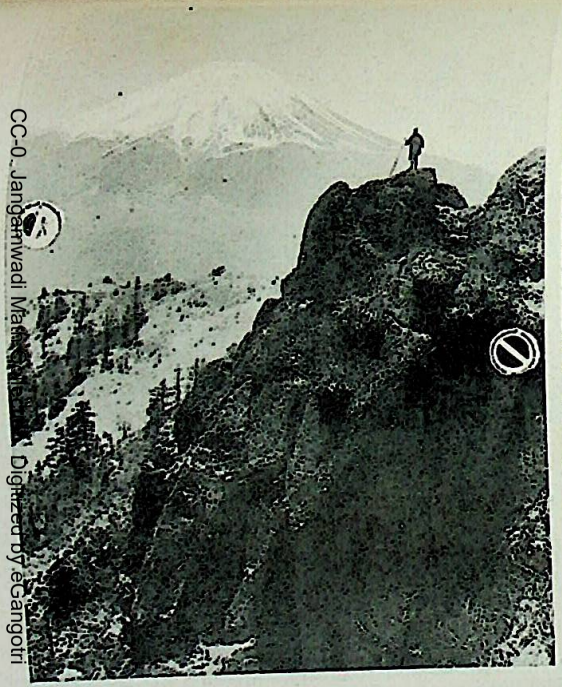
The Japanese Empire stretching from the frozen north to the tropics, possesses a varied climate and has many potential as well as actual summer and winter resorts, while in Spring and Autumn the climate is delightful. Japan Alps is in its centre .(Mount Fuji San) See illustration. Spa-Beppu, hot springs resort on Kyushu Island. Some cyclists are trick riders worthy of a circus. (See illustration).

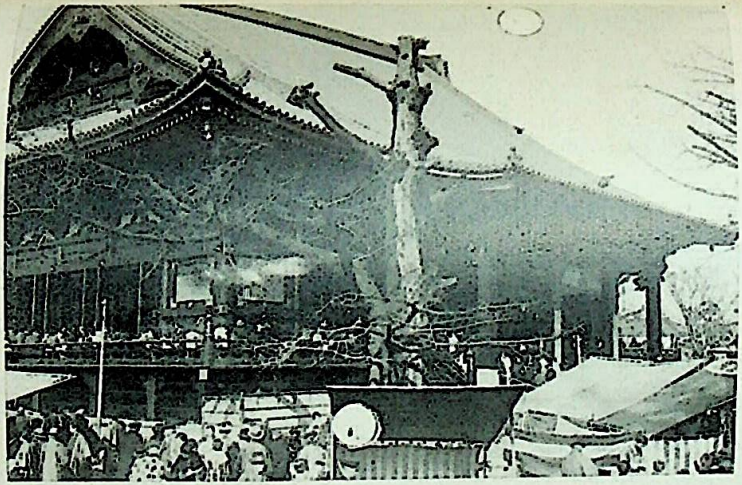
Dress. Contrasts in dress abound. Most of the men wear modern European clothes, but some prefer their more picturesque national costume. Dainty maidens in Kimono and Obi (band or sash) walk side by side with modern girls dressed in Parisian gowns. The "Geta" clogs (shoes) worn by those favouring the Japanese style of dress, make a constant "chik-clack" on street or pavement.

SECTION III.

Some quaint Japanese customs. (1) The Japanese books begin at the back, or what we call the end, the word finis being put where we begin our books. Usually they type from top to bottom and is read from right to left. (2) In addressing a letter the reverse of our usual practice is employed, thus-Japan, Kobe, Kaijan-dori. (Karjan street), 6 number Smith John, Mr. Japanese say "east

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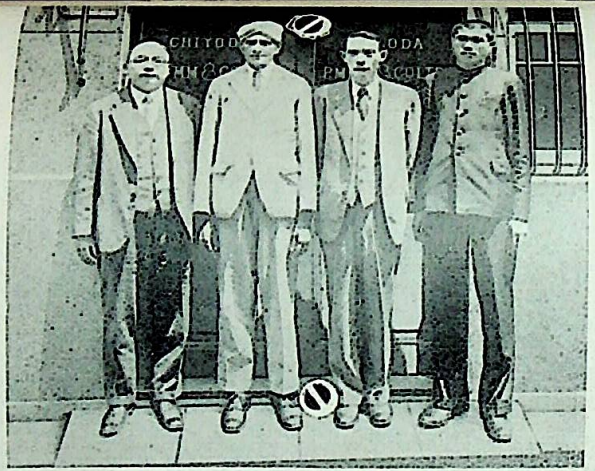


Asakusa Park. The park known as **Coney Island** or **Earl's Court** of Tokyo, is the most popular amusement quarter in the City, where thrive moving pictures, and other shows, and where throngs a stream of pleasure-seekers. The Kwannon Temple in the park is dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy.

(Left) **Mount Fuji.** The soul and spirit of Japan. The road round the mount is 122 miles long. H.R.H. Prince of Wales after viewing this mountain expressed. "This alone is worth coming all the way to see Japan." It is 12,395 ft above sea level. At its base there are 5 beautiful lakes. It is perfectly comical, and its lines symetrical.

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1 2 3 4

A group photo taken on June 8, 1935 at Chiyoda P. M. & M.Mfg. Co., Tokyo.
1.—Mr. W. Koga, President of the company.
2.—Dr. T. S. Siddappa, L M.S , Retired District Medical Officer of Mysore State, a world tourer who after touring in Europe and America, is touring in Japan, China and other Far Eastern countries.
3.—Mr. L. S. Mishima, adviser to the company.
4.—Mr. Tetsuo Ono, a high school student, who was with Dr. T.S. Siddappa during his tour in Japan as a guide.



(Left) **Trick riding:** Many cyclists are trick riders worthy of any circus. They peddle along unconcernedly balancing several trays laden with bowls of soup piled one over the other like a house of cards, which miraculously do not fall.

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north" instead of "north east." They say four or three when we say three or four. (3) The Japanese say "Yes" when westerners say "No" as: "Have you no bananas, have you?" The reply is, "Yes, we have none." (4) There is no letter L in Japanese language while the Chinese language has no letter R. Japanese say remon for lemon, and Chinese say light for right. (5) Carpenters saw and plane wood towards themselves instead of away from their body. (6) In building a house the roof is constructed first on a piece of ground nearby. (7) Cartmen lead their horses, whether the cart is loaded or empty. (8) Respect is shown by drawing in breath; when greeting each other, or taking leave, the Japanese bow repeatedly. (9) There are no flowers in any Japanese landscape gardens. (10) White costume is worn at funerals like Parsees, and black dress at weddings. (11) The Japanese set of cups and saucers etc., is 5 or 10 and not 6 or 12.

Section IV.

National defence. There are 4,00,000 of soldiers in the standing army and warships of nearly 10,00,000 tons.

Tourist Industry.-Visitors from abroad, who visited from January to June 1934—Americans 3,555, British 3,039, Chinese 5,214 total 16,233.

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At present there are few cities that have not got a travelling organisation belonging to the Municipality or to a prefectural Government. Some have travellers bureau with enquiry offices. The Japan Tourist Bureau maintains offices at almost all tourists points in Japan proper, Chosen, Manchuria, Taiwan and China. The bureau has two offices in U. S. A. one being at New York and another at Los Angeles.

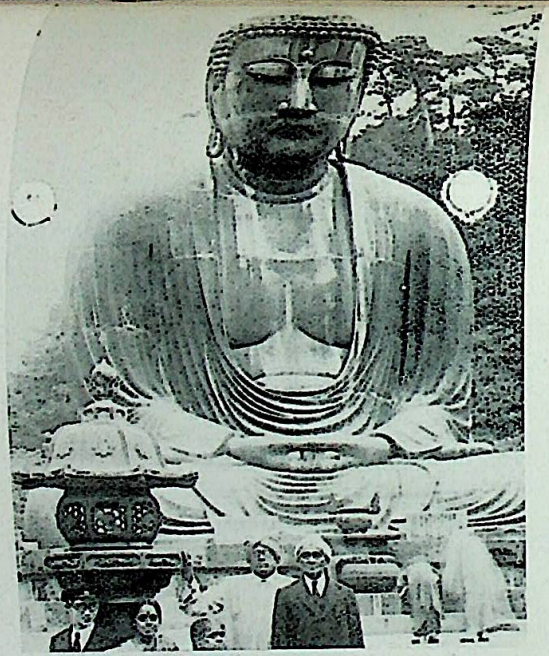
Trade in 1933.

Exports—	(*Yen*)	Imports—	(*Yen*)
Raw silk	390,901,000	Raw cotton and ginned	604,847,000
Cotton Fabric	83,215,000	Wood	164,192,000
Silk and Rayon	140,926,000	Iron	136,641,000
		Beans and mineral oils	108,859,000

Transportation: Nippon Yusen Kaisha (N.Y.K.) and Osaka Shosen Kaisha (O. S. K.) maintain extensive services between ports of Japan and various other countries of the world, besides air services. Air service from Tokyo to Osaka takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hrs; Osaka to Keiji 7 Hrs; Over cities for 10 minutes, charge is Rs. 4 or 5. In London it is 10 Shillings or Rs. 6-11-0 for 10 minutes.

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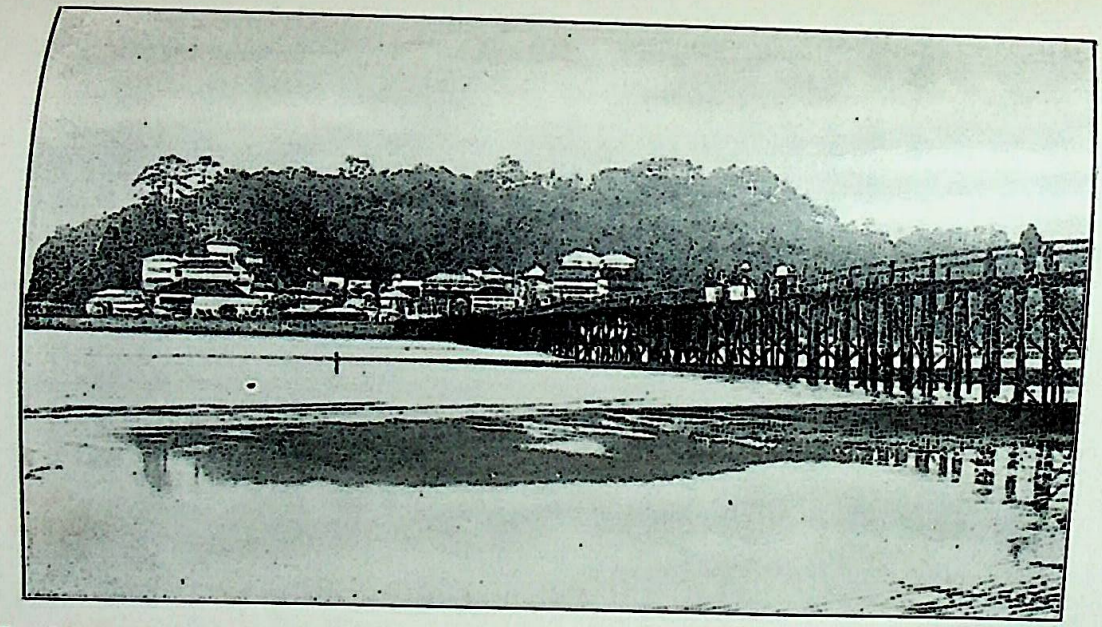


Daibutsu. Of all great Buddhas of the Country the Daibutsu of Kamakura is the most artistical and impressive image in the world. Sitting 49½ ft. the huge statue is hollow and one can ascend to the head by accessory stairways placed inside. The image casted in 1252 and weighes 100 tons. The eyes are of pure gold and 4 ft. long and the face is 8½ ft. long.



Hinduism is Japan. The Sun Goddess is only an incarnation of Mahavairocana. All the 800 myriads of the Shinto pantheon are the Japanese renderings of the Buddhist divinities.

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Enoshima A beautiful island near Kamakura. Its caves extending through the inside of the rocky island have charming views. It is connected with the mainland by a long wooden bridge. One has to pay half an anna to go over the bridge to the island It is full of cliffs, caves and precipices

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13-5-35. Went to Kamakura and Enoshiama. From Yokohama one can see mount Fuji in bright weather. Mount Fuji is the soul and spirit of Japan (See illustration). Kamakura is a seaside resort, "Diabutsu" the giant Buddha is here, (See illustration). Enamshia is a beautiful island near Kamakura (See illustration). Hakone—hot springs are nearby.

Hachiman Shrine in Kamakura contains a huge "Icho" (Ginko) tree, 700 years old. Kamakura was for 700 years the capital of Eastern Japan.

Nikko, 90 miles away from Tokyo, has the beautiful shrine "Toshogu", a rushing river and falls, avenues of crypto-enera trees, and sacred red lacquer bridge.

In Japan, 'chome' means blocks.

Religion—There is great toleration for all the religions. There are two important religions in Japan.

I. **Shinto**—(the Ways of Gods). This is a native religion combining Nature and Ancestral worship. The most honoured among them is Sun Goddess of the Japanese Imperial family. There are 111,000 shrines and 15,926,000 adherents.

II. **Buddhism**—This religion was introduced into Japan in 552 A.D., when the king of Korea,

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troubled by civil war, solicited the aid of Japan and at the same time presented Sutras (scriptures) and images of Buddha to the Imperial Court. During the years 593 to 621, Buddhism obtained a firm footing at the court and in the country. It was introduced from India via Tibet, China and Korea.

All arts, culture, and accomplishments had their sources traceable to Buddhism—the religion of peace and harmony which abhors war or killing of any life.

The birthday of Buddha is performed on 8th April, the "Nirvana" on the 8th February, and All Souls day on the 13th to 15tn July.

The Shinto deities are regarded as various manifestations of Buddha and Bodhisatvas.

Buddhism seeks salvation by meditation and divine emptiness, each believer must work out his own salvation by austere discipline, bodily and mental, and thus develop the measure of will-power and self control needed by a true *sanyasi* (Samurai). The teaching is based on the Saddharma-pundarika or Sutra of the Lotus of truth.

There are 71,343 temples and 41,802,800 adherents. Religion is kept quite apart from politics, and government prevents any religious subjects to be taught in their educational institutions. Devotees leave their shoes outside the

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shrine wash their hands and mouth by water which is kept in fonts or troughs before entering it.

Patriotism and Nationalism are their highest ambition. A foreign diplomat writes, " The world knows that people on earth are as patriotic as the Japanese but I find this patrotism is even more remarkable than I imagined at home. When honour and welfare of the country are at stake, they weigh their lives lighter than feather and I have no doubt that a sense of honour, self-sacrifice, self discipline and practical patriotism go to make Japan a great nation."

Education—An author says, " Japan is made up of schools. Japan is a school (an Athens), temperementally alert and quick like the ancient Hellenese, of passive turn of mind, ready to receive, and immensely curious to learn everything new and strange, the people turn to learning as do ducks to water."

Education is compulsory for both boys and girls, from 6th to 12th year. Consequently the literacy in Japan is 99·48 p.c. whereas in India it is 10·5 p.c. One of the results of education in Japan is the circulation of newspapers, two of which print 1,500,000 copies daily.

There are 45,000 schools of various kinds and grades and over 12,571,000 pupils. There are 1,400 kindergartens schools, 78 for the blind, 59

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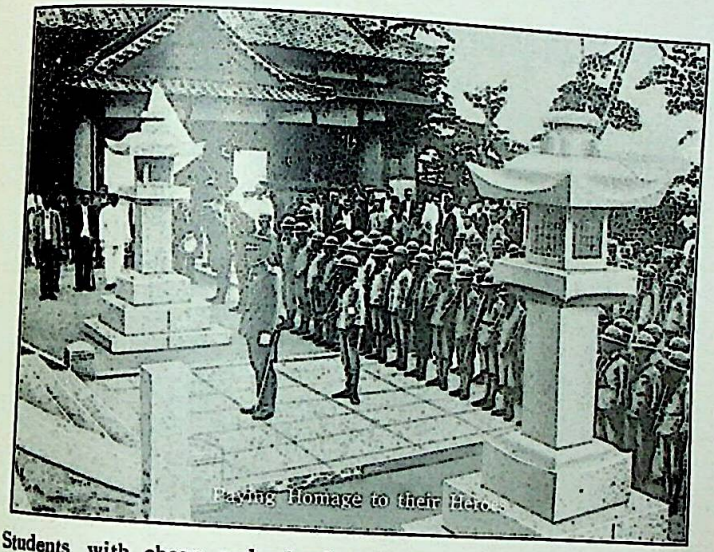
for the deaf and dumb. All students wear uniforms and look like young soldiers. The average cost of education for each student is Rs. 6 in Japan, whereas in India it is Rs. 23, due to fat salaries of professors and principals.

In addition to general education, students are taught patriotism, discipline, skill in military affairs ,fencing, wrestling, shooting, and archery. Regarding social education there are young men's and women's associations with membership of over 2,518,000 and 1,534,000 respectively, who carry on social activities. There is the Patriotic women's Defence Society in Osaka where thousands of women are members and wear special uniforms. Their object is to organise the defence work during war or in any emergency. Even girls are trained in archery, shooting, drill, fencing &c. to be ready for defensive or offensive purposes. Boys and girls are frequently taken out on excursions, wearing simple uniforms, to see war memorials and learn their aims and objects and also to pay homages to the heroes.

Stationery and books are all inexpensive. Uniforms are very simple and cheap. So, even the poor can afford to educate their children.

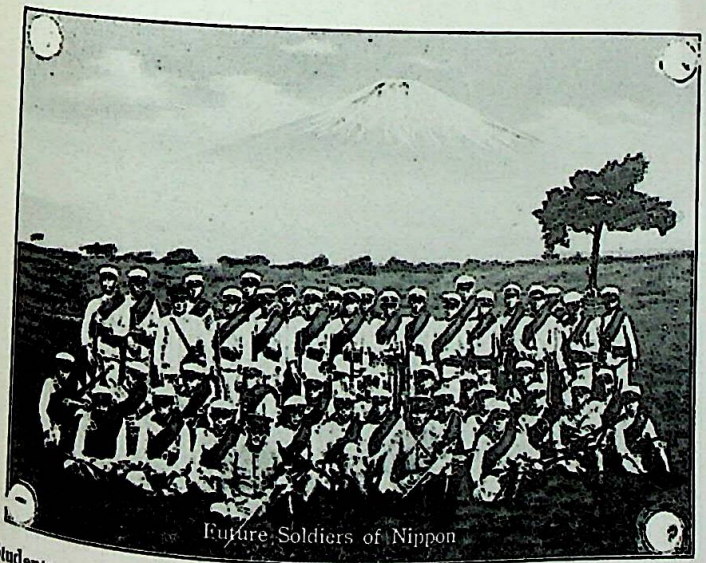
In spite of advanced civilization and improvements, their home life is very simple, the personal

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Paying Homage to their Heroes

Students with cheap and simple military uniform are taken out on excursions frequently by their teachers and are explained the beauty of nature, the reason for paying homage to their heroes, etc ; so they imbib the spirit of heroes and soldiers and become disciplinary, smart and brave.



Future Soldiers of Nippon

Students on excursions. At a distance is seen Mount Fuji, the most famous mountain of Japan.

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Girls who have finished their high school course are trained to become **good house-wives** in schools established for that purpo e. They are taught needle-work, sewing, cooking, dressing, music. domestic Hygien·, good manners, etiquette, etc. Students with such scho·l diplomas are highly valued.



A procession of several thousand members of the **"Patriotic Women's Defence Socitv"** in Osaka. They, with their uniform. are marching through a street in good order like soldiers, with flag, band, etc.

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courtesy, plain furnishing, decorations and home arrangements, modest of ways are all preserved, showing their patriotism. The public schools, with their daily drill in atheltics, have actually added two inches to the average Japanese height, with a corresponding increase in weight and muscle.

The Government spends nearly $\frac{1}{8}$th of the whole income in large cities and nearly half the income in villages for education.

One feature of the girls, High School is the "Training of good wives" where girls are taught cookery, music, laundry sewing, and etiquette in particular, domestic science, drawing, needle work, tea ceremony, flower arrangement and efficient mother-hood. A diploma of a high school is a great recommendation for marriage.

In fact every subject of human utility and interest is taught. There are 47 universities in Japan; and Tokyo alone has 16, whereas in the whole of India there are only about 16 universities though India is 5 times bigger than Japan. Progress of women's education in Japan in 25 years is, as much as was done in Europe in 500 years.

SECTION V.

The Imperial dynasty of Japan is the longest in the world. It is traced from "Sun Goddess."

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The present Emperor His Imperial Majesty Hirohito is the 124th in the unbroken line (See illustration.) It is due to reverence, patriotism, devotion and faith by the people, personality and love towards the subjects by the Emperor ever since 660 B.C. Japan believes in the Father hood of God and the Emperor and the brother hood of Man.

The Conquest of Korea between 270 to 310 A. D. paved the way for coming into Japan of many Koreans, introduction of Buddhism in 552 A.D. and the higher civilization of the continent including Chinese letters, literature, science arts and all other sphers of activity.

In the year 1853 Commodore Parry, during the time of the Emperor Meiji, compelled the secluded, ignorant superstitious and backward Japan, to open the country for trade and commerce. Since then, they are progressing rapidly. In 1871 Japan sent 4 girls to America, the youngest being 7 years of age, asking them to lead the life of America. This youngest girl, some years afterwards returned to Japan and founded a university for girls. In 1910, the Japanese defeated the mighty army of the Russians in Korea, and it was annexed; during the great war of 1914, some German possessions in the Far east were captured.

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In 1919 after the peace of Versailles, Japan gained recognition as one of the five great powers of the world. In 1932 Manchuria became independent of China, by the foster care of Japan.

Japan withdrew from the League of Nations. Japan's military power is not second to that of any other country. The Japanese are a very polite nation. An American writes that impoliteness was visited by the edge of the sword, for centuries smiling over poverty, pain and death, for centuries saying 'yes' instead for 'no' except perhaps to deny derogatory statements. Such exquisite culture in fact, that it almost behoves us to doubt if we even truly approximated the full meaning of the terms 'gentleman and gentle folk." The Japanese are, in practice, the gentlest, simplest and politest. They have accomplished something, that is as rare as an oriental pearl, and as precious and as beautiful they made a virtue out of politeness, a useful art out of ceremony, a by-word out of cheerfulness under adversity.

Another characteristic of the Japanese is to smile and have a pleasing appearance. Smiling helps business to prosper. Further, their home life is very simple. They sit and sleep on floor. Their food is served on a small, low lacquer stool. Boiled rice is brought generally in a covered small

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wooden barrel, and the attending girl puts rice in a cup and hands it over with ceremonial bowing. Even servants are addressed 'San.' Mr. Smith San means my honored Mr. Smith. Sometimes masters and servants dine in the same room.

The Japanese worship God, ghost, spirit, heroes and ancestors, as Indians do.

Benevolent Government.

Lajpat Rai writes that Japan is a splendid example of what can be achieved by a nation, guided by a benevolent, national government devoted to her people, whereas the British after training Indians for centuries, say that Indians are not fit to have better privileges, still less self government. This shows with what real love and devotion the British Government are educating the mass of Indians, and the Indians are inclined to think that the rulers are selfish and exploiting. The Government of Japan has adopted the following measures to bring the country in level with other advanced countries.

(1) Compulsory Education to make cent per cent literacy.

(2) Sending young men to foreign countries to learn various industries.

(3) Opening of Technical Schools and workshops and to train skilled labour to work at cheap rates.

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(4) Helping banks to help industries.

(5) Protection to Commerce and Industry against foreign competition.

(6) Making Postage and Transport cheaper. For example, Indian postage is nearly 4 times that of Japan and freight is 10 times more; sending cotton from Berar to Bombay costs more than what it costs from Bombay to Japan.

(7) Organising Commercial museums, Commercial bureaus and information offices etc.,

SECTION VI.

Japanese women. Women are the main driving force of Japan's industrial revolution so far as labour is concerned.

One drawback is the public prostitute system which still exists. A girl may sell herself for her father's debts or he may sell her, but with the advance of Education this system is getting less and less.

The legal and political status of woman is not equal to that of man. They have no right to vote for parliament, much less to be elected for parliament. They have civil disabilities so that they cannot marry without parental consent until they are 25 years of age.

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But morally and physically they have wonderful courage and they are the back-bone of the Japanese Empire.

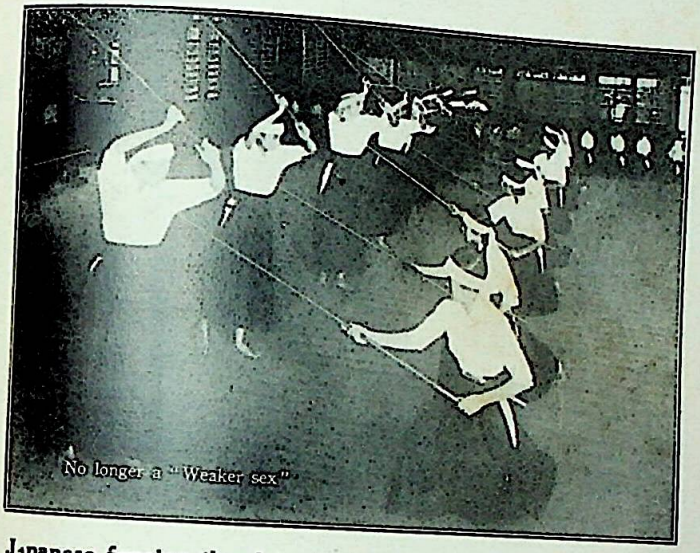
In factories, where skilful manual labour is required, cheap and pliant hands of women are sought for. Expensive and strong hands of man are no longer required.

After different wars, particularly the Russo-Japanese war and great white war of 1914, Japan became an industrial country by leaps and bounds. Every man and woman of every age was taught to know how to keep themselves fit in his or her respective posts, and female physical educational policy was started.

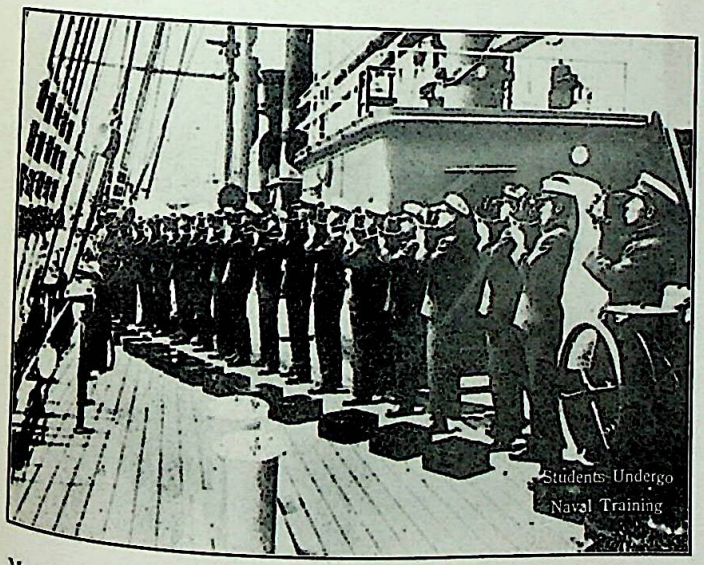
The real turning point in the lives of women is the great earthquake and fire in 1923, just as the great white war in 1914, it gave women of America and Europe an opportunity to enter the men's sphere of business and industry. Japanese girls and women began to change dress after European fashion to fecilitate free movement, games and exercise, but at home they still wear the national dress kimono &c. Western dress is cheaper. "Moga" is a Japanese slang word for "modern girl."

Formerly a long face resembling melon seed and a small mouth was considered as feminine beauty. Such faces have no market now. Only

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Japanese fencing (kendo) with bamboo staves, teaches to receive blows unflinchingly, and to give them without regret.



Many students undergo naval training in addition to general military training. Even in dramas often a scene is produced asking Japanese to join Navy.

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interesting face lighted with sparkling intelligence has begun to appeal. Formerly girls were very bashful; now girls talk heartily, eat enormously and laugh merrily. With all this a girl tries to get a good name for herself and her family.

Women are hardworking, self-sacrificing, uncomplaining and ever smiling. They serve in hotels, restaurants, *cafés*, cinemas, theatres, geisha houses, department stores, buses, tramways and are always smiling. In spinning and weaving industry they furnish 82·4 per cent of human power. Out of 2,90,000,00 women in Japan 99,300,00 are wage earners. On an average 77 per cent contribute to support their families and will have a small saving also for themselves. The average working hours are: 10 hours a day with one hour interval, and work 26 days, in a month. Average income is Rs. 25-0-0 a month. They work with wonderful smartness, alertness and cheerfulness. They get education, health insurance medical aid all free, and bonus. They have health lectures, study groups, reading rooms. circulating libraries, theatrical and other entertainments, base ball, tennis &c., in big factories. Kangafuchi mills at Kobe, which manages 115 factories for spinning, weaving, knitting and finishing cotton, silk, rayon and wool, employ 45,000 operatives.

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Even the poor cooly keeps his house very clean.

"The daily life of labourers is controlled by the idea of the family unit in Japan. Their incomes and expenses are treated as problems of the family as a whole. Such a system enables many women and juvenile workers to work in factories for wages below the ordinary level.

Every member of the family works for the common good of the family. The family in Japan is called large family or patriarchal family, because they try and preserve the family name, lineage, mode of life, occupation; wife must sink herself in the family custom supported by the husband's parents. If not, she will be treated coldly and perhaps divorced. The eldest son inherits the powers of ruling the family and is trained for it and is entiled to special treatment. Every member coöperates to make the family prosper.

Marriage—It is formally arranged by a middle man and his wife. Some lucky day is appointed for "Mutual seeing" in the presence of the go-betweens. The marriages are held at home or at the Shinto shrine, the latter of which is growing very popular. The Shinto ceremony lasts from 30 minutes to an hour at the longest, consisting of

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reading prayers and uniting the two persons, and sipping beer.

There are two kinds of marriages: Yomeiri (becoming wife) and mukori (becoming husband) and there is great difference. The Japanese live more as members of families than individuals, to perpetuate the family life. The only son in the family must take a wife, and cannot "become a husband," i.e. he must make his wife to come and live in his house and share the family name. The only daughter must take her husband to her father's house and share her family name. Thus Mr. A. when "becoming the husband" of Miss B, becomes Mr. B., and Miss C becoming the wife of D becomes Mrs. D.

Ceremony of birth and of marriage are performed with Shinto rites. At funerals Buddhist rites are observed.

Dead bodies are put in a coffin and buried.

Industrial Success.

Generally the government establishes factories, make them profitable by employing improved machinery and clever hands and transfer them to private management. Japan imports raw materials and exports finished articles. In quantity Japan buys more goods than it sells, while in value it

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sells more than it buys. Among imports, raw cotton and cotton yarn come first followed by iron and wool. Among exports cotton textiles come over-whelmingly first, next rayon textiles &c.

By skilled and contented labour, the govt. helps by lending money at cheap rate of interest, cheap transportation and communication. Japan will, after a short time to drive away foreign market and foreign exports. As large factories increased, imports decreased and exports increased. During the great white war, many Japanese employed in factories in Europe, particularly in Germany returned to Japan, made use of their factory knowledge and started factories in Japan. The war gave Japan a great impetus and found markets for their manufactured articles in Europe and in other countries.

Though Japan is trying to improve quality of their manufactured goods they are still bad in some respects, and I am sorry to say that it is my experience. Some articles are " cheap and nasty" as some call them.

Japan family women work in cotton mills for a limited number of years and after their return they in their leisure hours spin and weave cloth at home with the knowledge they have acquired in mills. This helps Japan a good deal.

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Besides, a spinning factory engages in weaving also and has the following advantages—(1) It is able to produce yarn suited to its own requirements (2) it can save the expense and time required for packing yarn, (3) use cheap motive power and cut management expenses, (4) abolish the winding of yarn in frames, and twisting the bunches, which means a waste of time and difficulty in winding in the weaving machines. Cosequently, can sell fabrics at low price. Contented labour, because they have nice dining halls of European style, theatre halls, parks, neat and well ventilated residential quarters, good free hospitals. Besides, simple and inexpensive management, co-operation and individual sacrifice for the common good of the family, unity of purpose and concerted effort make their living cheap.

Wages no doubt, are less than what it is in western countries but the standard of living is not low because things are cheaper in Japan; and whatever comforts you can have in western countries with higher wages can be had in Japan at lower wages. Besides they are all taken care of very well and most of them have good dormitories, good recreation &c. A French authority says " I have found very good spirit in the factories. Japanese organization of the factories

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is impressive, and more impressive are the workers. Active, enthusiastic, happy and efficient, they are very intelligent people, the most valuable asset in the Japanese nation."

The Japanese are very clever in inventions in every branch of science, fineness of taste and skill of hands, such as printing on concave surfaces, telephoto, super high-speed motion pictures, camera whose capacity is 6,000 exposures a second, "Iranium" an acid-proof ware with aluminium base &c.

Japanese, true to their immemorial skill in the use of lacquer, now coat aluminium with it producing a beautiful ware that is strong and light, but without a trace of metallic sound or other betrayal of its base, so also coat bamboo split baskets, cups &c.

"Sakuragraph" talking cinematograph for home use, and "Hamamatsu" system of home television, a complete unit retailing at yen 500 i.e., Rs. 400; paper plates, paper tiles, from waste rice husks building material that insulates from both sound and heat, a marvellous method to prevent silk-worm from spinning troublesome cocoons and compel it to release its thread into lovely thin sheets, thus saving human labour as well as the precious product.

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Section VIII.

The Japanese newspapers are the cheapest in the world. The largest circulated daily newspaper in England is two million, whereas in Japan daily "Asahi," is 3 million, though all the Indian newspapers are put together do not equal to one paper "Asahi."

Asahi. Paper maintains 20 airplanes to carry correspondents from place to place and bring news, photo films &c. Besides, the paper keeps a large number of pigeons to carry news and photo films. The paper maintains a big auditorium, a cinema hall, restaurants, roof-garden, skating ground, and manegeri. Asahi Tokyo and Asahi Osaka, are sister papers. They have television and telephotos. The Asahi publishing house, besides publishing this daily, publishes weekly papers, magazines, English papers and a host of other job works. There are many other newspapers in English as well as in Japanese and other languages. There are some other papers whose circulation is 20, 15, and 4 lacs daily. There are many well conducted and popular English papers also. Radio receiving sets are supplied free of charges to "Old Peoples Homes," charity hospitals, lodging houses of the poor, parks &c, In 1933, on Annual summer Radio exercise day, 35,800,000 people participated within 20 days.

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Section IX.

National virtues of Japan: are, Patriotism, comradeship, cheerfulness, honesty, cleanliness, love of nature, bravery, religious toleration, love of labour and politeness. No country in the world is richer than Japan in spas and mineral springs. There are more than 1100 of such springs with curative properties; "Noborbetsu" is noted for awe-inspiring thermal activity, "Kusatsu" for sulphur baths, others are noted for beauty of nature &c. Beppu is famous in the world for hot springs.

Section X.

Japan has preserved many arts of India, such as music, dancing, flower arrangement, incense burning &c., though India has forgotten most of them. The official guide book, of Japan says, "The art of flower arrangement originated in India with the worship of Buddha before whose image it was customary to offer flowers."

Art of flower arrangement: In a plant only 3 flowers are allowed to stand, one in a bunch that goes upwards, representing Heaven, one towards the right bent in V shape represents man and the last one towards the left to represent Earth.

Tea ceremony: Cha-no-yu—The Tea ceremony room Tea room (Sukiya) consists of a room to

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The Ceremony (Cha-no-Yu) It is an elaborate, time honoured way of serving guests with a fine powdered green tea of choice quality. It is conducted in a small about 9 ft. square cosy room, with the Tokonoma decorated with a hanging paper scroll and a flower vase. The room has 2 entrances, one for guests and the other for the host Guests wash their hands and wait in a varandah. When everything is ready the host invites them by bowing and after drinking tea, guests take leave of the host by bowing.

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accommodate 4 or 5 persons, (mizüya) interior room to wash utensils and arranged to receive the guests and a small portico for guests to wait. Then the leader among the guests enters first and the rest, next, the same order is kept when returning. They sit down, see the pictures, eat and return. After some time they are summoned inside. For sometime they keep admiring a new set of pictures, drink tea, inspect and admire the utensils, then take leave of the host by bowing and return. Incense is kept burning inside. (See illustration.)

Indians are very weak, disunited, caste ridden and the British probably think that the moment the British withdraw from India, Japan will take up the country. If so, it is high time that the Indians should be trained in military affairs, so that they can defend themselves and help the British in times of need.

Lessons from Japan.

Education with patriotism. Japan government does not want that words of foreign language should be used in their homes. Say for 'papa' and 'mama' they should use 'Otosan' and 'Okasan.' Even if there are no words in their language, they coin a new word to give the same meaning. (2) People subscribe $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies i.e., $1\frac{1}{8}$ anna fund, to purchase aeroplanes, war ships &c., and present them to

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the war minister. (3) A young butcher of 20 years, was disqualified to serve in the Japan army in Manchuria; so he cut off his small finger, painted a flag with his own blood, and gave it to the police with Rs. 1-8-0 for postage, requesting the authorities to send it on to Manchuria. (4) One Tanale by name was to be hanged. His last request to his father, was to hand over his body for dissection and the money received thereby should be sent to the war minister. He said—" my death will be a part of the defence fund. (5) Students of primary schools of Oji sold old magazines, of empty bottles and raised a fund enough to buy and present an aeroplane to the army. The Japanese are gradually giving up foreign languages and foreign habits, whereas the Indians are rapidly copying foreign dress, language and habits, especially bad habits. All over India signboards in shops, barber's saloons &c., are in English though they do not know English themselves.

Distressed boys and girls of villages go to cities to earn living, even though they have not any acquaintances, most of them, particulary girls fall vicitims to brothels, bad inducements. Therefore there is a society in Tokyo, to employ at least one girl in each member's house. They are protected or some work is found for them.

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The sale of women into brothels through advance money to their families, is now being prevented by legislation.

The sense of duty is very keen. Once a police officer made a mistake in guiding the Emperor to a school. He resigned, his superior officer also resigned, on account of the mistake of his subordinate.

CHAPTER II.

SECTION I.

TOKYO

The city was formerly named 'yedo' it is renamed Tokyo or the Eastern capital. The city gradually increased in size and importance until 1923. In September 1923 earthquake and fire, unprecedented in history, dealt the city with an almost fatal blow. Nearly one half of the entire city was completely reduced to ashes and changed into a devastated field in a single day. The whole nation co-operated to rebuild the new capital, encouraged and supported by the world nations. According to the saying "out of evil comes good." London encountered great fire and pestilence, in 1666. San Francisco in America had a terrible earthquake. All were rebuilt and have become very prosperous towns. Tokyo is the centre of political activities,

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culture and fashion. You will meet not a few modern girls whose style is more smart and whose action more lively than their sisters of Paris and America.

In 1930 the population of greater Tokyo was 4,786,600, birth rate was 22·6 and death rate 13·5 per 1000. In 1934 population was 570,0000. At the present rate of expansion, it will be 8,450,000 in 1948. Fundamental standard for the progress of city planning in relation to its various facilities and equipments are arranged to meet the requirements of the expected increase in population. Climate is mild highest! 36·2°C i.e., almost 96°F. Lowest 7°C i.e. about 45°F. Total area of the city is 80,356,403 sq. meters, greater Tokyo 569,003 sq. kilo meteres including 84 towns and villages besides the city proper of Tokyo.

SECTION II.

1st October 1898 is a memorable day. Tokyo became an autonomous city with power to elect a Mayor by the municipal council itself, Mr. Hideo matsudo became the first Mayor.

In 1930 Greater London had ten millions of population, greater New-York 9 millions and Greater Tokyo 5 millions and greater Tokyo is smaller than New-York but nearly twice that of London in area.

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Tokyo proper—In 1930, revenue was 16,58,48,765 Yen and expenditure 17,14,90,494 Yen, i.e. income per head was 72¼ and expenditure 74¾ Yens.

Education in 1930.

It is divided into Bureau of School Affairs, Bureau of school Inspection and Bureau of social Education. There were over 1600 educational institutions with 9,65,000 pupils, 13,600 primary school teachers in 1930.

I. 1. Night Primary school. 2. Kindergartens 25 public and 64 private schools. 3. Middle schools. 4. Supplementary business schools. 5. Social Education—

(*a*) Education of the blind and dumb.

(*b*) „ „ backward or feeble minded.

(*c*) Stammer's school—special lessons.

6. School Hygiene—There are 350 school physicians, 107 nurses and pharmacists, and drill halls, gardens, pools, shower baths, also gargling places in the verandah and simple disinfecting places. 7. Special Institutions for sick. 8. Sea-bathing and camping in summer. 9. Adult Education. 10. Cinema for children: To give children wholesome moving picture entertainments in a proper atmosphere.

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Social Work.

It has three bureaus: I Protection, II Occupation and III Public welfare.

No. I has five sections—(a) General affairs, (b) Research, (c) District welfare, (d) Juvenile (e) and Neighbourhood work.

No. II has 2 sections—(a) Labour exchange and (b) Industrial Education.

No. III has 3 sections—(a) Pawn shop, (b) Dining hall, (c) Houses.

No. I. (c) The city is divided into 100 districts with 2010 Committees; and each committee gives necessary assistance from 50 to 70 unfortunate families, and to advance loans to intelligent and industrious people, store rice for emergency, give necessary help to promote their welfare.

No. I. (d) Establish maternity hospital, infant hospital; circulating maternity hospital, juvenile and consulting offices, recreation grounds, juvenile shelter houses, nurseries for the protection of poor labourer's children of 6 months to 6 years of age between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., where they are taught games, singing, stories, and handicrafts. Boys and girls from 6 to 18 years of age, exposed to dangerous influences are assisted by educational advice, protection and training.

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No. I. (e) Establish auditorium, assembly room, gymnasium rooms etc.

No. II. (a) Each office attends as collateral business to find employment for the poor. (b) Establish municipal women's work house to teach sewing, envelope making, preparing school children's uniforms and some simple articles.

No. III. (a) Establish pawn shops for helping bank fecilities for common people and advance small sums of money to people of small income at a very low rate of interest to be redeemed by easy instalments. (b) Establishment of dining halls for serving cheap and nutritious meals and maintatin good health. (c) Construction of 22,00 houses with very small rents, for poor people. Establish house building association to supervise various documents to settle any discord among members and exercise rigid supervision; public baths for poor people to bathe and maintain good health; asylum to give relief to poor and sick persons, abandoned children, orphans, lost children and bad boys.

Public Health.

The chief items are: (a) Food, (b) drink, (c) housing, (d) health maintenance, (e) disposal of sewage and refuse, (f) prevention and suppres-

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sion of epidemic diseases, (g) medical treatment of patients, (h) establishment of parks, cemetry etc.; diseases of digestive organs by supplying pure water, examination of employees, public markets, public dining halls, isolation hospital and sanitorium, trachoma hospital; by incinerate garbage; test water works, microscopic medico scientific and chemical examimations, to diffuse and develop hygienic ideas about epidemic diseases; establishing sanitary consulting offices; to give free advice on bringing up infants, tuberculous and venereal diseases and other sanitary questions; establishing juvenile recreation grounds in each park and supplying with sliding ways, swing and circle; see-saw, horizontal bar etc.

Water Works—The Reservoir Capacity is 184 million cubic metres. The burden of charges was proposed to be mitigated by 30 p.c. by getting more utilisers, by the use of hydrants among the citizens.

Sewage Works—The maximum quantity of sewage to be drained is estimated at 6 cubic feet of foul water for two persons per day. The sewage is let into the river or sea, after proper treatment chemically and scientifically. Streets are to a city what the blood vessels are to the human body. They have a close relation with the city from the

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point of view of beauty and of the civic health. In Europe and America the area of streets is 25 p. c. of the total area of the city, in Japan 27 p.c. and in Washington 54 p.c.

Industry and Commerce—Tokyo manufactures 88 lacs Yen worth of articles, every year. The bureau arranges for exhibitions and fairs, for organizations to encourage industries, banking and credit associations with low interest redeemable by easy instalments. There are females nearly one-third of males engaged in commerce and double the number in domestic employment. Retail municipal markets where the prices of commodities are all standardised and prices are published thrice a month for public convenience.

Harbour. Harbours can receive at one time 80 vessels of 60,00 tons. It is one of the greatest harbours in the world and great economic development is expected.

Capital reconstruction work.

On the 1st of September 1923, the havoc of Nature attacked the whole city suddenly with a terrible earthquake and wiped out 500 years culture in the capital. Large mansions, busy streets and spacious factories, were destroyed in a few minutes. The fire broke out in some 80 different places, reinforced by the gale, just arisen, raised towards

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the sky for two days and nights, reducing the principal sections of the city to ashes. Means of communication and conveyance were entirely blocked. Waterworks and electric equipments and gas works were totally destroyed. Provisions and daily necessaries went short. Fear and uneasiness reached a climax. 760,00 persons died. 2,190,00 houses were destroyed, being nearly 43·5 p.c. of the whole city and the loss was 37,000,000,00 Yen. It is 26 times burnt area of London in 1666 and three times the amount of loss. Japan contributed 7000,000,00 Yens and many foreign countries contributed large sums. 22 to 73 metres wide, 52 trunk roads and many fire proof and earthquake-proof buildings were constructed.

Administration: The city has 217 square miles and it is divided into 15 wards. Each ward has its own assembly and a legislative body, and the Mayor, has a right to appoint heads of wards, and the executive body of the ward. Each ward should have 10 primary schools, kindergarten and technical schools, management of the properties and finances in its own section. It is a miniature of the city administration and local autonomy. They are commissioned to manage the military affairs and census registration. Total number of persons for 15 wards is

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592. The municipal administration of the city has, Legislative body and Executive body. The Mayor is elected by vote and he is the executive head of the city administration for 4 years. There are, in addition to these officers, 35,000 officials and employees.

Theatre: "Takarazuka" Hibiya is the best theatre—Ginza palace the biggest "Cafe" in the city make merry with hundreds of charming "Kimono girls"; Girls opera has very good scenery: singing, dance etc.. are worth seeing.

Worth seeing places—(1) Imperial palace—It is not open to the public, but people are admitted as far as the main entrance, "Sakurada gate." In front of this gate, the Great Councillor, who signed a tentative treaty in 1858 to open the ports to trade with United States, was assasinated.

(2) **New Parliament building**—No imported material has been used in its construction.

(3) Sakurada Gate.

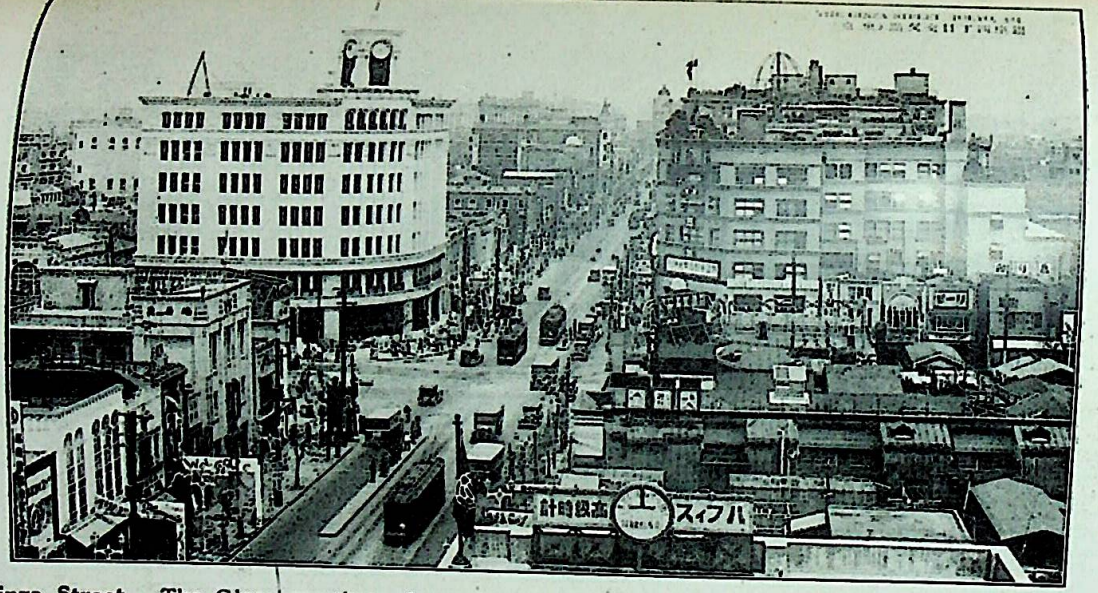
(4) Hibiya Park.

(5) **Yasu Kuni Shrine**—known among foreigners as the Kudan Shrine. It is a pantheon for the spirits of the illustrious dead, who have fallen on various battle fields. The shrine is lined by stone lanterns. There is the military museum in the compound. Admission—10 sen. (6) **Botanical**

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gardens. (7) **Gokunkoji Temple.** (8) **Tokyo Imperial University**—In the grounds are located the Colleges of Law, Economics, Literature, Engineering, Science and Medicine; and the University, Hospital, Library &c. (9) **Kabuki—Za Theatre.** It is a splendid example of the modern Japanese theatre and is most popular in Tokyo. Kabuki drama is staged throughout the year. It has 2,500 seats. (10) **Shiba Park.** (11) **Sengakuji temple**—contains the graves of the forty-seven Ronin. Incense is constantly kept burning. (12) **Meiji Shrine**—one of the most sacred places of pilgrimage in Japan. The shrine is dedicated to the great Emperor Meiji and his consort. (13) Memorial picture gallery. (14) **Akasaka Palace.** Built in French style. The Prince of Wales camped here in 1922. (15) **General Nogi's Residence and the Nogi shrine**—It is preserved as it was in the general's life time. The shrine is dedicated to the General and his wife. (16) **Ginza Street "The fifth Avenue" or** Champs—Elysees of Tokyo, See illustration. (17) **Ueno Park.** (18) Koku Gikan Amphitheatre accomodates 16,000 persons and wrestling match is held here. (19) **Earthquake memorial Hall**—The site of this Hall spreads over an area of eight acres. When the earthquake broke out great crowds of people rushed here. Fire entrapped them, and 31,000

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Ginza Street. The Ginza constitute the main street of Tokyo. Flanked by departmental stores and firms, forms the shopping centre of the capital. The street always presents a busy scene with trams, buses, motor cars &c., and at night the pavements of the street lined with stalls for the sale of all kinds of merchandise are crowded with **Ginbura** people who enjoy the after-dinner promenade. It is sociable and inviting because there are a large number of restaurants, cafes, and bars along the main street and back streets, where going tourists may have a peep at the gaiety and liveliness of the side of Tokyo life.

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perished. This building commemorates the incident. (20) **Asakusa Park.** See illustration- (21) **Jujitsu School**—For training in the Science of Jujitsu, or the art of self defence. Sight seeing bus takes round many important places noted above. Almost all the countries of the world have their Legations and Embassies in Tokyo. (22) **Associations and Clubs**—the following are important concerning India (a) Indo Japanese Association (Nichi-in-Kyo-kai) 14 Marunochi, 3 Chome, Kojimachi-ku (b) Japan-British Society (Nichi-Ei-Kyokai) 22 Naka-Roku-ban cho, Kojimachi-ku. (c) Oriental Society (Toyok-yoki); Osaka building, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojumachi-Ku. (d) Y.M.C.A Mitoshiro-cho, Kanda-Ku and (e) Y.W.C.A. Surngadai Kanda-Ku.

The Asahi daily: (See page 187 also) The Asahi has 2,500 employees. It has 1,50,00,000 types in each of its offices. The types are made with automatic type casters being 130,000 per hour, and over 1,000,000 matrices are used at the 2 plants. Each has 5 Hydraulic presses of the latest type, with 3 full automatic stereotype plate casters at each place, the capacity of each stereo-type plate caster being 4 a minute. The Osaka has 17 superspeed rotary web printing machines and Tokyo 12, the capacity of each machine being 90,000 sheets of 4 pages an hour. The former

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plant is also equipped with 6 rapid rotary web printing machines of Asahi type and the latter with the same number. The capacity of each type is 1,50,000 sheets of 4 pages. The combined paid circulation of the sister papers is a little over 30,00,000. Both publish 8 morning and 3 evening editions to cover the latest events.

In addition to daily papers, they publish several periodicals, year books, general books, pictorial books, one Iris four-colour press at the Ashahi press.

Social-service;—promotes Japanese culture, gives health of the nation, relief to the destitute, and improved Civil Aviation. The paper gave 5,000 Yen each, to the two aviators who flew across the Pacific Ocean with non-stop. It offers 1,000 Yen for the best contributor to the paper every year, besides, arranges for frequent lecture meetings, educational films, shows, exhibitions, &c., organized federation of Ladies Societies, federation of Photographic Societies; gives prizes for the most healthy boys, and girls, and also arranges sports.

The paper is independent. All the shares are held by staff members only, the majority being held by the Muzayama and Uyeno families i.e., the families of the founders.

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Went to **Kamakura**, (see illustration) took a photo of Daibustu; from there went to Enoshima.

Enoshima (see illustration)—It is said to have been the abode of a dragoon, now the image of Benten, the Goddess of Luck, is enshrined. The narrow road leading to the cave is flanked with attractive shops.

Went to Yokohama Exhibition in the evening and in the night attended the Yokohama Masonic Lodge meeting.

26-5-35. Met a high school Japan student and took him as my guide. His address Tetsuo Ono, 1888, Omoriku, Tokyo. His native place 10 miles away my place. He was with me all was about through my stay in Japan. He was very glad to stay with me to improve his English and I was glad to have him as a guide.

Saw 30th Naval Anniversary ceremony. Officers and men wearing their millitary uniforms marched with armoured cars and gun carriages in procession. Went to the Tokyo Municipality. Mr. Seitaro Kyama, secretary to the Mayor after enquiring as to what I want, gave me some books about Sanitation, hospitals etc. Unfortunately they were in Japanese language. He asked me to go to him the next day by 9 a.m.

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Next morning when I went to him it was raining very heavily. With all that, he took me in a Tokyo touring company car to Naval Hospital, women and children Hospital, Yokiji Municipal Hospital and to many other places, and gave me lunch at his expense in Kaikan dining hall. He gave me introductory letters to the managers of the paper mills and to some managers of manufacturing companies.

Besides he asked me to see the Secretaries of the Mayors of important towns in Japan, to whom he would write letters of introduction, asking them to treat me kindly.

After some days when I went over to other towns and saw the Secretaries, they told me that they had received letters from Mr. Seitaro Kyama, and were waiting for me. They all treated me very kindly, took me round the town and obliged me in many other ways. I have written this to show how obliging these people are.

Saw the paper mills—Edogave Oji Seisi paper mill Co., Mr. K. Aoyama—Engineer, took me round and explained to me the whole process. It was a very interesting process. The paper was prepared from a sort of wood.

Went to Tokyo Joshi Koto Shiham Gakko women Normal High school. The kitchen,

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dining hall etc., of the students are kept very clean. Each student's seat, pigeon hole in almirah etc., are all numbered. Each student keeps her cookery in her own place, occupies her own cot etc., Their chief food is rice, next fish and then fruit. Rice is washed by a machine and put in rice pots, whose lids are hung up by chain and when required they are let down by loosening the chain which can be done by foot even.

Students are taught cooking food etc., in the kitchen. From 11th May to 4th June, I stayed in the same hotel. It is a family house where paying boarders are taken.

(**Nikko**—is noted for the beautiful shrine Tashoga, a rushing river and falls, avenues of great cryptomaria trees, wonderful autumn colourings and the sacred lacquers bridge.

4-6-35. Left Tokyo for Yokohama. In the evening at 4, before leaving Mr. Moribe's house, he had arranged for a small tea party consisting of his wife, 2 daughters, 2 sons and 2 tenants. He presented me with a picture of mount Fuji painted by him and a poem composed by him. Previous day I had sent my guide to Yokohama to arrange for me in a Japanese inn. Left Tokyo, after tea in a Taxi (all taxis are 5 seaters, sometimes 6 can

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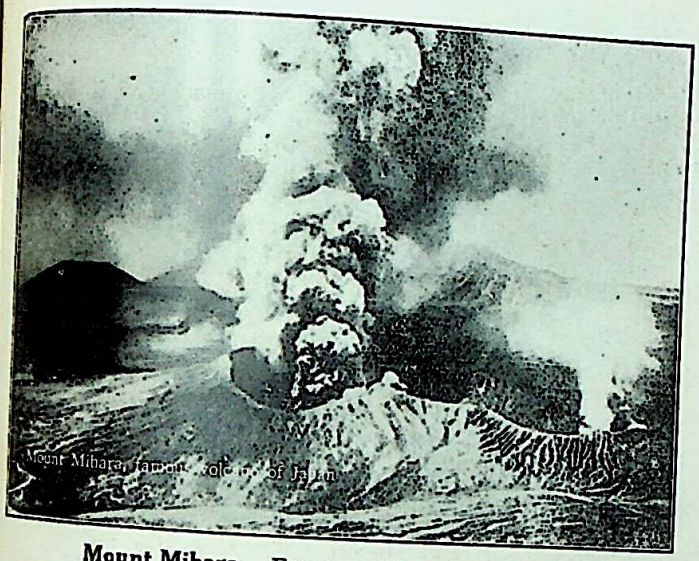
sit) and came to Yokohama in half an hour. It is 18 miles distant and has a fine beautiful tarred road. I paid Rs. 1-10-0, only for taxi from Tokyo to Yokohama. It was much cheaper than railway travelling for me. Hotel charge for boarding and lodging for my guide and myself was Rs. 6-12-0 a day.

SECTION III.

Yokohama—the largest port for silk export. 70 Yrs. ago it was a small fishing village. Then it was opened to the Americans for trade. Since then it has been improved in all respects. In 1923 the whole city was destroyed by earthquake and fire. It was rebuilt and it is one of the biggest ports. Its population is more than 7 lacs.

Places worth seeing—(1) Commercial and Industrial Museum (2) Silk conditioning house where raw silk is graded (3) Fudo Temple, dedicated to a Buddhist Deva, representing the supreme enlightenment over all lower passions (4) Kamoa—Yama Hill. On this hill stands a bronze statue of Lord Likamon-no-Kami, premier, who abandoned the long persistent state of policy of isolation, opening Yokohama to foreign trading vessels. He was assasinated by his opponents, but the present prosperity is due to his far-sighted

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Mount Mihara. Famous active volcano of Japan.



Himeji Castle (Shirasagi-Jo), near Kobe, in cherry blossoms.

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Long Tailed Fowls (Onaga-dori). The tail feathers 15 to 26 in number are never moulted The tail grows to a length of 26 feet The body feathers, which hang down on either side of the back above the tail grow to a length of 4 feet. adding greatly to the ornamental appearance of the bird. The hen lays about 30 eggs a year. Each adult fowl cost about Rs. 500/-. The one in the picture is a young one and its tail is 12 feet long, twisted and held up by the author.

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policy. (5) Hassaiden is a Hexagonal santctuary which houses 8 sages of the world.

From there went to **Atami** It is widely celebrated, all over the country, for its natural hot springs, for its salubrious climate and the picturesqueness of its scenery. The water of its hotspring is transperant, earth muriated common salt with radium content, and also contains other mineral matters of curative power for nervous prostration, rheumatic complaints, stomach and female diseases. On a fine day an active volcano mountain **Mihara** (See illustration) is seen constantly emitting a volume of smoke. Places of interest–the "Geyser"—Oyu or "Great hot water" is situated at the western part of the town existing from pre-historic times. It used to break forth twice a day, but after great earthquake, it has become irregular. There are a number of small hotels with hot spring water baths. I visited one of them. Paid 2 Yen, to the manager, who gave me tea first and after bath, he gave me something to eat and tea to drink. The bathing pond 15′ by 30′ and about 4′ deep was in a hall about 25′ by 50′ and hot water constantly pouring into the pond by means of pipes. It was very hot and one cannot remain in water for more than ten minutes on account of the high temperature of the

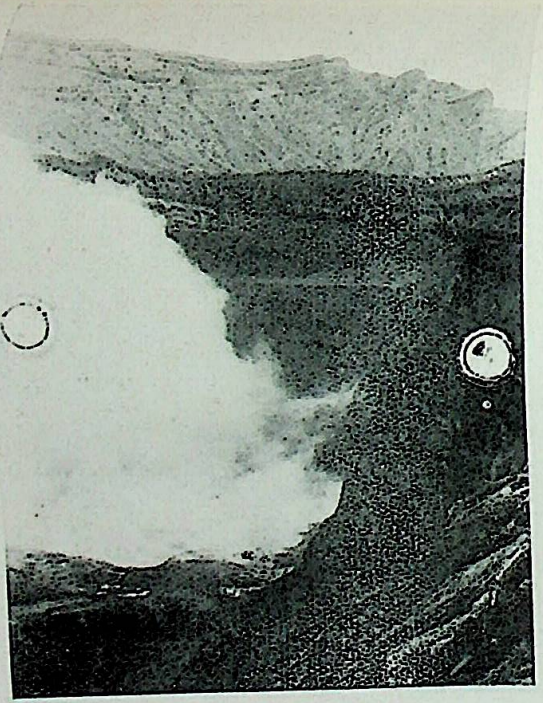
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water. It was a common bath where males and females bathe quite naked, a very common affair.

8-6-35. Went from Tokyo to the Chiyoda Co., when, I was sitting on the 2nd floor of this wooden building, the whole buildiug shook a good deal & the proprietor told me that such quakes are very common.

Went in a bus to view mount Fuji and other interesting places round about. I noticed that fields are ploughed by a single horse, a boy sits on the horse and drives it, an elderly man directs the plough. Many of these ryots wear rubber boots, reaching up to knee. After going round the mount and while returning went underground by a stair case into "Air Hole." On the ground it was very hot but in the underground it was very cold and in some portions, water was condensed and ice was formed on rocks. Very dark inside but each tourist had a lighted candle in hand. The cave was about 200 feet below the ground, about 100 yds. long surrounded by rocks. Temperature, about 99° or 100° outside, and fell down to 15 or 16 within a depth of 200 feet. (A curious phenomenon.) In many places the height of the cave was hardly 4 feet, so I had to stoop very much at such places.

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Nagoya Castle—was erected in 1610 by Tokugawa Iyeyasu, for one of his sons. The sliding screens, alcoves and wooden doors in the castle are mostly decorated with paintings done by famous artists of the Kano school.

The castle, which was an Imperial detached Palace from 1893, was granted to the Nagoya Municipality in 1930.

(Left) **Mount Aso.** 5238 ft. an active Volcano; its crater measuring 17 miles from north to south, 9.8 miles from east to west, with a circumference of 75miles, is the largest crater in the world. It has many hot springs.

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In Yokohama, I met an elderly gentleman with long beard and moustache—Mr. S. Nakashima, International Comity Society,—Kaigon—Dori, Yokohama. He presented me with his photo and an image of Buddha in bronze. Before leaving Yokohama I took a 2nd class Railway ticket to Moji, free of charge from N.Y.K. office, because instead of travelling by steamer, I wanted to travel by train.

SECTION IV.

12-6-35. Çame to **Nagoya.** Nagoya has a population of 10,00,000 nearly. The city owes its present prosperity to the ample communicative facilities, both on land and sea, and the rapid development of various manufacturing industries. Besides business interest, the old city of Nagoya abounds in scenic beauty spots and historic places of interest. Local specialities are, porcelain, lacquerware, violins, clocks, cloisonne, fans etc.

The Nagoya castle (See illustration) is well preserved and within the castle grounds there remains a massive 5 storied donjon surrounded by a pair of gold dolphins. It is now open to the public.

Nissenji (Temple of Japan and Siam), is dedicated to the sacred bones of Shaka Muni, the

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founder of Buddhism and contains a golden image of Buddha sent from Siam. in 1900.

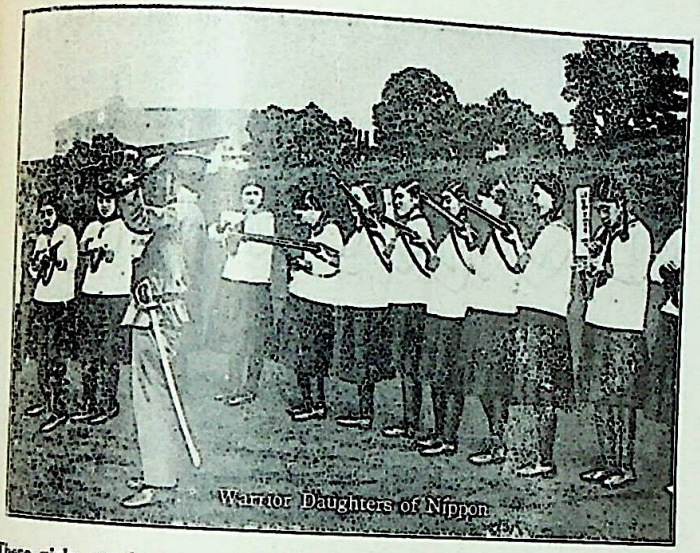
Gifu—Half an hour ride from Nagoya is noted for paper wares, and the time honoured sport of cormorant fishing on the Nagara river. Visited Mr. J. Ito during summer who had travelled all over India; Nagoya chamber of commerce, porcelain factory and lacquer-ware store. In the night went to Gifu to see cormorant fishing.

15-6-35. Left Nagoya in the night for Nara.

SECTION V.

16-6-35. **Nara—Deer Park**—(See illustration) The shinto sacred dance, (Kagura is a generic term for a sacred dance) is performed by virgins in the holy service, for the purpose of appeasing the God. Story of Japanese mythology—One Amaterasey the Sun-Goddess, the divine ancestor of the Imperial Family and now enshrined at Yamada. She, having been offended beyond measure, hid herself in a cave, thereby leaving the world in utter darkness and consternation, while the lamenting Gods and Goddesses, eight million in number sat in council, before the cave. A quiet witted Goddess, Ame-no-uzume-no-mikoto, having decorated her head with cypress moss and holding a bamboo spray in her hand, stepped upon an

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Warrior Daughters of Nippon

These girls are in no way inferior to **warrior girls** of any civilised country. They undergo regular military drill, exercise, rifle-shooting, archery, like regular soldiers, in addition to practising domestic virtue and good house wifery.



Nara. It is the Imperial Capital of Japan between 708 and 794 A.D. There is a beautiful park in which several hundreds of sacred tamed deer roam among the superb trees. These deer will feed from the visitors' hand and their persistence in seeking food is most entertaining. Many people who own them earn their livelihood by cutting their horns once in 3 or 4 years, making nice articles like Indian ivory articles and selling them.

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upturned tub, danced extemporiously to a comic song, which she composed as she sang, to such good effect did she dance that in spite of themselves the crest fallen divine beings doubled up with laughter. The Sun Goddess at last came out of her shelter to see the cause of their untimely mirth.

Ever since, the Kagura has been indispensible to Japan shrine festivals. Of all the sacred dances two are most famous, one which has been preserved and is still performed at the Imperial Palace, and the other, danced at the Kagura shrine. The date of its origin is 920 A.D. The Kagura consists of song, dance, with musical accompaniment. The chief Psalmist chants a hymn, keeping time by beating together two ceder clappers; the dance is performed by one or more maidens each holding at one time a twig of the sacred evergreens and at another time a ceremonial fan, again a handle with a cluster of a dozen or more tiny bells, as the dance proceeds the music is played on a harp (Koto) and a reedflute.

Diabatsu-den (or the Hall of the Grand Buddha)

This is the largest wooden building in the world. In this is enshrined the colossal bronze image of Buddha sitting posture 55 ft. high, face

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length 16 ft. and 9½ ft. wide, nose height 1 ft. 7⅛ inches, mouth breadth 3 ft. 8'⅓ inches ears 8⅓ ft. long, thumb girth 4 ft. 9¼ inches, curls of hair on head are 916, each one ft. high and 7½ inches in diameter, lotus petals throne height 10 ft. diameter, 68 ft. halo height, 38 ft. image in halo 8¾ ft. temple 188 ft. by 166 ft., 160 ft. high, 60 pillars of 4·5 ft. in diameter. The image contains 437 tons of bronze, 283 lbs. of gold, 7 tons of vegetable wax, 165 lbs. of mercury and several thousand tons of charcoal. He is Vairochana Buddha, who symbolizes Buddha's blessings. He is sitting on an open lotus with blossom in an attitude of calm reflection.

Nara—Ancient capital of Japan for 70 years. Nara park, the largest in Japan, of 1250 acres and some 800 deers roam about. Kasuga shrine—has 2000 stone lanterns and 1000 metal lanterns. Kasuga Waka miya—here Kagura, an ancient sacred dance, may be viewed, if a small donation be offered to the shrine. Yadogiri—one of the local wonders, is a tree trunk on which have been grafted six different kinds of plants—camellia, wistaria, mandin, cherry, maple and oak. **Horyuji** Temple is the oldest temple in Japan. **Yamada**—about 2 hours journey from Nara, is the sacred place to Japanese just as Mecca and

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Jerusalem are, to Mohamedans and Christians. Left Nara and came to Kyoto.

SECTION VI.

KYOTO.

Mayor's Greetings.

16-6-35. "It is with the sentiments of profound thanks and sincere regards that on behalf of the citizens of Kyoto, I tender a most cordial welcome to any foreign tourist as guest, not only of the city but of the whole Japan. Kyto is known as "The classic city" and also not behind the modern engineering advancement.

Our sincere desire is that our guests will have experiences so pleasant and profitable and may learn what real Kyoto is and what our national culture is like." Kyoto is the crystallization of all that is beautiful in Japan. It has a population of more than 1,026,900. It was the Imperial capital of Japan's civilization for over a thousand years until 1868, and noted for its civilization. It is the centre of a vast recreation, religion and fine arts industries; it forms the most important tourists centre; a "Mecca" for them.

Theatres—Kaburenjo (famous cherry dance in April) and Kaburenjo (Kamogava dance in May)—Hanamikoji Gion, (Cherry dance is done by

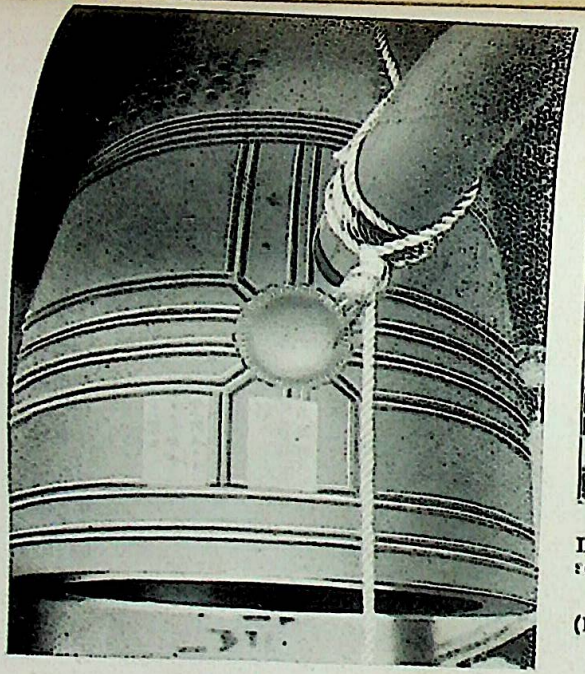
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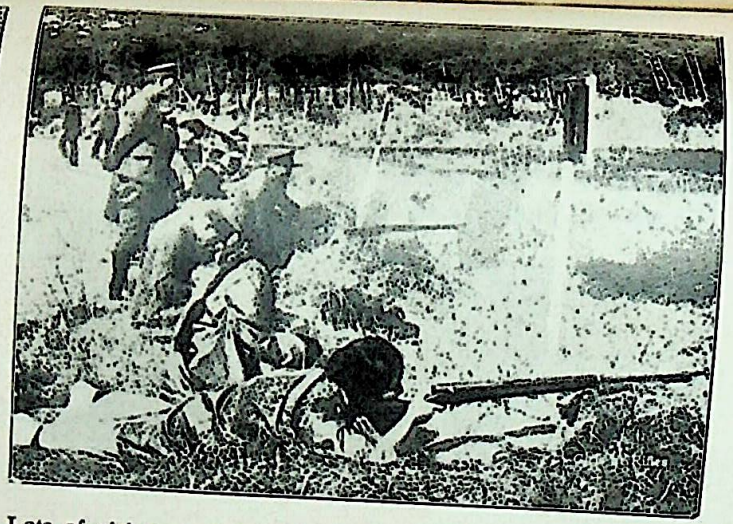
attractive Geisha girls.) Jidal Matsuri—a procession of historical pagents, a mile long is held on the 22nd October.

(1) Sight seeing—Tea-pot lane. (2) Honganji Temple—(a magnificent Buddhist temple) has cost 7 million Yen. (3) Butokuden—a training school for teaching fencing, jijutsu and archery. (4) Chioin Monastery—has the second biggest bell in Japan 12 feet in height, 9 feet in diameter and 74 tons in weight. (5) Kyomizu Temple-dedicated to Kwannon, the Goddess of Mercy with 11 faces and 1,000 hands.

(6) Sanju—San-Gen-Do (Hall of 33 Ken, because of 33 Ken spaces between the front pillars), an elongated Buddhist temple, is celebrated for its possession of 1001 images of the Goddess Kwannon and many old sculptures of rare artistic value. Total length of its frontage is 396 ft. The central figure is Kwannon (its many hands and faces mean infinite Buddhas and merciful acts of saving). On each side there are 500 smaller images and 28 images of the subordinates, besides two of the Indian Gods of Thunder and of Wind. (7) Imperial Palace—requires, special permission to enter, which can be had from Kyoto information Bureau. It is a very spacious empty palace without any furniture. Visitors are conducted by

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Lots of girls are taught rifle shooting in different postures, like soldiers, to be ready to defend their country in time of need

(Left) **Bell of Daibutsu.** Kyoto, was erected in 1614 by Hideyori, a son of Hideyoshi Toyotomi. It is the lagest bell in Japan, 14 ft. in height, 27 ft. in diameter and 11 inches in thickness, and its approximate weight is 80 tons.

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a porter who explains everything as he conducts them. A descriptive book can be had free of cost from the above Bureau.

Nishi Otani, Yasaka-pagoda, Maruyama, Park, Hozu Rapids, Arachiyama (Basket), Nishi and Higashi Honganji, etc., are the places to be visited; also Inari-Jinsha. Inari is the Goddess of rice, and the foxes whose images are found in temple, are the servants of Goddess; sparrow House, where hundreds of nests are hung. Momoyama Mausolem (the burial place of late Emperor Meiji and Empress Shoken,) Geisha school etc.

Festivals Aoi Matsari—A far famed historical pageant, a mile long, presenting a magnificant sight is held on 15th May, and Gion Matsuri on 17th and 25th July, Jidai Matsari or the festival of Ages, on 22nd October.

17-6-35. Visited cloth printing factory, lacquerware factory and damascene works. Children's Hospital (Jidocu), Shirakava Gaksen) school of brain defectives.

The Head master of the school presented me with a book, with his compliments. Shimazu factory, general wholesale market, chamber of Commerce and Industry and Japan welcome Society.

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21st: Left Kyoto and arrived at Osaka. In the afternoon went to the Municipality.

SECTION VII.

OSAKA.

Osaka—(See illustration). In the 4th century, it was the capital of Japan for about 80 years. Its populatin is 28,00,000. Municipal income is 145,000,000 Yen. Its loan has reached to some 450,604,000 Yen. The model street has foot-ways, high and low speed ways for vehicles, electric tramways and roadside trees arranged in 4 lines.

Some of the railway cars are driven by gasolene. In the Osaka Railway station 60,000 persons enter in a day. Air transport service is very cheap, only about 30% of what is elsewhere.

Export—Cotton textiles form the largest, next rayon textiles.

Import. Raw cotton, yarn. Osaka buys more goods than it sells, while in value it sells more than it buys. To promote manufactures and sale sample fairs and merchandise fairs are held, 9 of the former and 5 of the latter. And have investigation office in India, China, Manchuria etc.

Industry—Osaka is called the " Manchester of the East. It is the largest commercial and

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Almost all the girls are taught first aid and ambulance work, to be ready to do their portion of work either during war or peace.



Osaka. "The Manchester of the Orient," the great industrial city in Japan. The newly constructed castle shining in the sun, the Dotombori (the theatre of nations) and the Shinsaibashi (the centre of retail shops) decorated with neon signs of all colours at night add immeasurably beauty and picturesqueness of the city. It is the industrial metropolis of Japan. Osaka's civic centre is symbolic of her strength.

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industrial city in Japan. There are 2,12,000, hands working in factories. 514,000 houses use electricity. If an instructor in lacquer-ware works is needed for Mysore Industrial School, we have to write to the Headmaster Tennoji Industrial School.)

Education—There are 3 Universities and 17 colleges. There is a foreign language college where English, Hindustani etc., are taught.

Newspapers—The Osaka Asahi daily paper; the office building is 14 stories and is nickel-chrome plated. The Osaka Mainichi—is next in importance. Visitors are welcomed by both the Mainichi and Asahi staff members, who are always willing to show visitors round the all departments of these thoroughly modern and efficient plants. There are 15 other daily papers in the City.

Religion—Buddhism has 8 sects; and there are many varieties of religious bodies. Tennoji Temple—A very important and popular temple in Osaka. It has a bell (probably the largest in the world:) 16 ft. in diameter and 165 tons in weight.

Social welfare work—Similar to Tokyo.

Principal sights. The Osaka castle—1. "Gold Castle." At the entrance, visitors cannot but

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marvel at the tremendous size of two granite blocks used in the construction of the wall.

2. Tennoji Park—a spacious well-laid park. In it there are Zoological garden, green house, art museum, music stand, citizens museum etc,

3. Momoyama, Infectious diseases hospital, consumption hospital, poor house and public nursery, blind school, bride school, (see illustration) beer factory at Suta, Industrial school chiefly lacquer works, lacquerware shop and soba machine, Government mint, Sumiyoshi shrine, peculiar bridge, curved like a semi-circle, difficult to climb and to descend, Dotombori—Popular resort, Shinasaibashi-Saji—best street for shopping. In the blind school, I saw blind students practising massage, moxy cautery and acu-puncture, for rheumatism, para, lysis etc. During 1932 in Japan—38414 people were treated, out of which 34149 were treated by blind people. In addition to this music, dancing is also taught.

27-6-35. Left Osaka and came to Kobe.

SECTION VIII.

KOBE.

Kobe—is a thriving port and mart of Japan with population of 8,53,880, it is an active enter-

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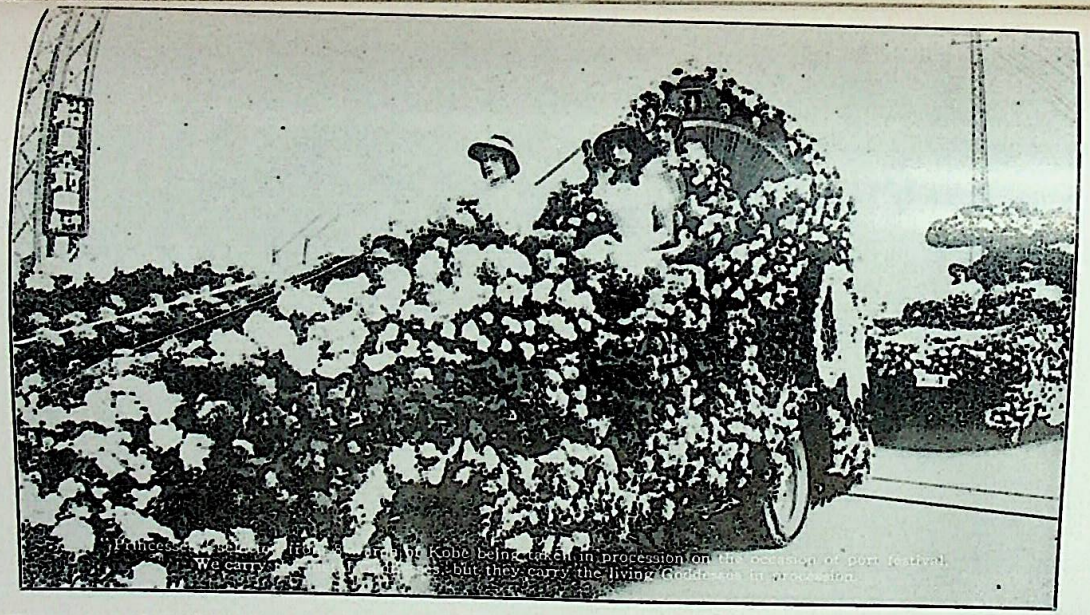
Hanganji. A well known Buddha Temple in Tokyo, erected in modern architecture where the World Buddha Young Men's Meeting was held in 1934.



Teachers and pupils in the playground—Osaka Municipal School for blinds.

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Procession of good looking and deserving girls **Princesses** selected from 8 different wards of Kobe, in motor cars decorated with flowers on the occasion of the port festival. They look just like living goddesses in procession

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prising city with important shipyards, flour mills, sugar refineries and other industrial activities.

Sight seeing—Ikuta-Jinja-shrine founded by Empress Jinja, on her truimphal return from the Korean expedition. Sawayama Park, Butokuden—a training school for fencing, Jujitsu and archery. Minatogawa park—known as Theatre Street, a popular amusement quarter. Minatogawa shrine, moto-machi street, Akashi castle, Mt. Maya, Mt. Rokko. Takarzuka—a popular hot spring resort, possessing a laxurious bathing establishment, opera houses. Himeji—famous five storied castle 800 ft. in height.

Foreign Association, clubs etc.,—Indian club 20-30 Yama moto—dori, 1-chome. Mr. V. J. Patel, is the Hon. Secretary. Indian Silk merchnts' Association of Japan—2 Isojamidori, 1 chome, Mr. Kapadia Hon. Secretary. 3 Kobe dance orchestra. J. Abrabam Hon secretary. Kobe Masonic club, 48 Nakayamatedori 2 chome; H. W. Hackon, Hon. Secretary. Mr. G. B. Kotak, Tel. 2584, Nakayamate-dori, 4 chome, Door No. 79. (1 chome=360 ft. long block). Both Kobe and Yokahama are great internationl Ports.

Saw poor people's hospital, children's consulting hospital, old people's home, slums Hyojo Prefectural Government, deaf and dumb school.

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Korean dancing, Takarazuka. Saw Mr. R. E. Daver and Co., 28 Sannomiya-cho, 1 chome, telephone sannomiya 3618, from here I telephoned to A. M. Sahayi 37 Sannomiya the 1-chome, Phone san 5146.

In almost all the offices in Japan green tea is offered, and generally it is served by Japan girls. Japan girls are employed in many offices as clerks, waitresses etc.

29-6-35. Went to deaf and dumb school in the morning which is outside Kobe limits. The Head Master and the staff treated me very well, they arranged for my lunch, music and dance by the students. In the evening they arranged for tea and gathered a lot of information from me about India. On the whole they received me as a guest of honour.

9-7-35. Left Kobe at 11-20 A.M. Reached Beppu at 1 A.M. on the 10th. Occupied a hotel opposite the railway station, took mineral water bath and slept.

SECTION IX.

BEPPU.

Beppu. Japan is dotted with not less than 1,200 hot spring resorts and one would have no hesitation in citing Beppu Spa as their "Queen".

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A large tract of land on the seaside covering an area of 20 Sq. miles where the thriving city of Beppu with 50,000 people stands in a volcanic zone perforated with one hundred and one thermal springs of multifarious nature. The climate is mild, and vegetation luxurious.

The sand bath—an unusual method of bathing. An American writes "outside on the beach we were taken in tow by another old woman bearing a shovel, who indicated the spot where we should stop and thereupon proceeded to dig two graves, in the bottom of which water seeped, we meekly laid ourselves down and immediately popped up again with a yell. The water seemed boiling hot. Beppu is over a volcano; and hot springs bubble up along the shore, and we were sitting in one of them! We finally accustomed ourselves—much to the amusement of our fellow bathers—and forthwith buried, the old woman heaping up the sand upon us until my companion, protested helplessly, his face so red as if he were going to burst of apoplexy. When she was through, she gave the sand mound on each of us a violent smash with the flat of the shovel, that knocked the breath out of us."

The sand bath pavilion is found close by the breakwater on the sea front.

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A trip round the "Hells" (as the boiling ponds are called) is an interesting one. There are numerous boiling ponds (jigoku) the most active one is giving loud detonations and ejecting mud more than a foot high. The largest is called Umijigoku and is said to be more than 400 ft. deep with a temprature of 194·9° F. The Chinoike-jigoku, vermillion in colour and 500 ft. deep has an abundant flow. A tour around the numerous 'Hells' covering a distance of 15 miles may be done pleasantly in 2 hours and a half by motor car (bus fare is 1 Y.) Ojigoku—"Big Hell" 3478 ft. high, despite its altitude ejects spitting boiling sulphur mud pools, near its top. Hot sea-water bathing—Immediately adjoining the "sand-bath" area there is some watery ground warmed by hot water gushing out from the sand bed.

Route—from Beppu to Bochu is four hours' journey by rail and from Bochu to mount Aso it is only 6 miles and charge for return journey is one Yen by bus.

Railway charge from Moji to Beppu and back 4 Y. from Moji to Tientsin 2nd class 50 Y. From Moji to Mukden, Hsingking and back to Mukden and Tientsin 70 Y. 2nd class. From Tientsin to Shanghai 34·50 Y. 2nd class.

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Kisang (Dancing Girl). Performing a native dance. See peculiar head decoration, belt on the chest over the gown, long up to heel. They can be hired for dancing.

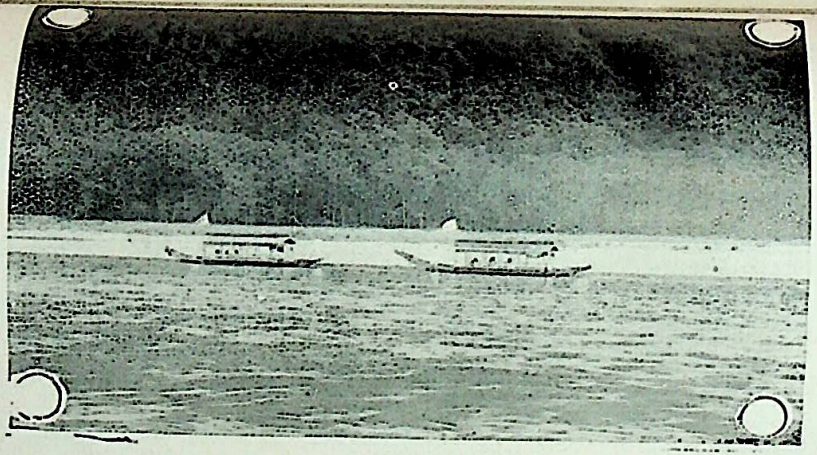


A Kisan-Girl of Korea (Closen), corresponds to Geisha Girl of Japan. Notice full arm sleeve and short body shirt with tie. A long Gown is tied up very high above the waist. See the peculiarity of shoes left below and standing with bare foot on the wooden raised floor.

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A GEISHA girl in typical dress.



Cormorant fishing in Gifu Gifu is noted for the time honoured sport of cormorant fishing in the Nagara River. Usually pleasure boats are taken up the river following the cormorant boats with their weird pitch fine torches flaring at the bows It is a wonderful sight to watch the master fisherman each deftly manipulating 12 cormorants attached to as many strings. The pleasure boats, gaily bedecked with lighted lanterns, are thronged with merry folk who beguile the time with songs and fireworks.

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Postage—Post cards from Japan to Korea, Manchuria and Shanghai or vice versa—only 3 Sen i.e., 5/12 anna nearly. In Japan—in almost all big restaurants one can make merry with hundreds of charming Kimono girls.

10-7-35. Left Beppu by 6-30 P.M. came to Moji and to Shimonoseki at 10-30 and by steam boat at 10-40 and came to Fusen by 6 A.M. on 11th.

CHAPTER III.

Korea.

11-7-35. Left the Fusen the sea-coast town of Korea by 7-30 A.M. and came to Keijo (the capital city) by 3-20 P.M.

Korea. (Chosen) It is a peninsula, of 220,741 square miles, and 20,600,000 people with an annual increase of 2,00,000 people. After Russo-Japan war the country was annexed by Japan. The Korean Emperor is given a pension of 18,00,000 Y. and is married to a Princess of Japanese blood. He is retaining the title of His Imperial Highness Yi Wang.

Religion—Confucianism is professed by upper classes, but Buddhism is very strong among lower classes, and not so numerous as in Japan. There

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is also a large proportion of Christians. They believe in the existence of spirit. After annexation, reforms were introduced. In 1920 the country was divided into 13 provinces and self Government was given to different provinces. 67 Korean nobility were made peers. Education, Justice, Police, Sanitation etc., are all remodelled very like Japan. Japan is giving subdidy to meet expenses of Kere.

Education—before 1911, Chinese classics only were used. Since then, it is spreading, "one villrge, one school" is a moto. It has at present about 22% of the population at the schools going age. The country is improving in every direction—industry, comerce, commnication, public works &c. Rice is their chief food. Filial piety (the most important of all virtues and relationship) is most extensive in Korea.

Sexes kept apart—The separation of sexes is strictly observed. A house consists of inner and other rooms, the former for women and the latter for men. If a lady visiteor is in an apartment, the male member does not approach the room. Wedding is more or less similar to that of the Hindus in selecting brides and fixing up marriages etc. Burial is done by the relatives only and without priests, women do not take part in

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by funerals. Houses are mostly small, low and of only one storey. Floors are made of flagstones covered with clay and underneath are horizontal flues, fire is kindled, heat and smoke are made to run through flues and thus make the rooms warm. The clothings are white or light blue in colour and are made of cotton or hemp. Both sexes wear trousers, of different style. Women wear skirt over trousers. Korea is purely an agricultural country, and gold, iron, coal etc., are found. Good social work is being done—markets selling articles at minimum profit, public bath-houses, washing places, barbers' shops, dispensaries, labour exchange, model houses for poor etc. There is joint family system.

Keijo—sight seeing places. (1) Chosen shrine: a memorial shrine to the great Emperor Meiji. It has a commanding view of the whole city. (2) **Tokuju Palaces**—a magnificent white marble palace, now the art Museum, in the centre of the town. (3) **Keifuki Palace**-a magnificent building; contains halls of administration, audience and banquet. (4) **Government**—General building—a five storied structure of reinforced concrete and granite building. This building, has a floor space of 8 acres which has cost about 50 lakhs of rupees. (5) Historical Museum—a good collection. (6)

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Big bell—10 ft. high and 20 ft. in circumference. In olden days, when the curfew sounded in the evening, all men had to leave the streets for the exclusive use of women. Shoro is the main street in the city. (7) **Pagoda Park**—named after an artistic marble pagoda of 11 stories—a gift from one of the Mongol Emperors to his daughter who became queen of Korea in the 14th century. (8) Shotoku Palace (East Palace) Here Prince Yi of Korea lives. Hence not open to the public, but a portion of it can be seen with permission. (9) There is an ever bubbling water well which is said to contain radium. (10) **Botanical Garden and Zoo**—Maintained by the household of Prince Yi.

Keijo—is the capital of the Yi dynasty from 1884—It has a population of 395,000 including 84,000 Japanese. It is surrounded by a wall of 20 ft. high, 20 ft. wide and 9 miles in circumference, pierced by 8 massive gates. Greater portion has been pulled down recently for traffic.

While I was going in a bus, for sightseeing, there were three missionary English ladies who travelled in the same bus. They were going to Kongosan or Diamond Mountain. (for charm and grandeur of scenery these mountains are unsurpassed anywhere in the world) and they asked me if I could go with them to the mountain. As

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they intended to stay there for a fortnight, I did not go with them.

13-7-35. I went to the Governor's building and saw the chief sanitary officer. He promised to take me round the city in his car, but as I had seen the town the previous day, I declined his offer with thanks. He arranged for my lunch at his cost and gave introductory cards to chief sanitary officers of Harbin and Hsinking. He told me that he had been to Mysore, during his tour in India, and praised very much our Maharajah, the Dewan and the country, and he gave me recent administration reports of Korea. In the evening I saw a Korean dance. There were no cabarets or dancing places but there were religious and pious dances.

Purchased a railway ticket from Japan Tourist Bureau from Keijo to Harbin, Harbin to Hsinking and Hsinking to (Pipsin) Peking and paid 50 Yen.

Left Keijo in the evening and reached Antung at midnight. At Antung I paid 2.30 Y. for visa for Manchuria.



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CHAPTER IV

MANCHURIA.

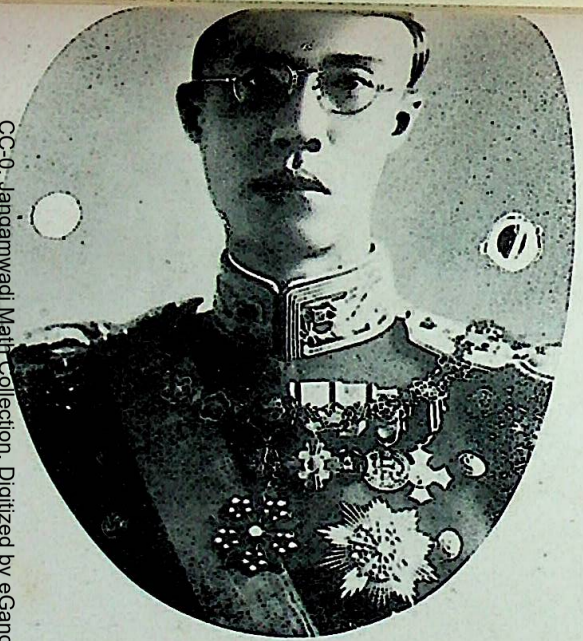
From Hsinking the railway line to Harbin is very bad. Railway line had not settled and there was very great jolting, and the carriages were very dirty, and there were no cushions on seats. Therefore I changed to second class. Even here the carriages and cushions were dirty and full of flies. Anyhow I passed on to Harbin. Japan coin and Manchrian coin are almost equal in value and current.

SECTION 1.

HARBIN.

4-7-35. Reached Harbin at 9-10 p.m. Went to Asia Lodge, whose manager was very uncivil; so also of Nagaya Hotel. Then went to Tayibiku Hotel door No. 3. It is a foreign style hotel. This was not like Japan styled hotels, where serving girls sit near us, talk to us, and if perspiring, fan to us etc. In Harbin rikshaws have props or legs attached to shafts, to prevent rickshaws stooping down too much. It is a good idea. Harbin is on the right side of the Sungari river, on the other side of the river there is an island "Solnechny Isle" where there is a swimming place with many traces of Russian colour. Cabarets where a sort of *Vaudevilla*

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Emperor and Empress of Manchoukuo. His Majesty P'U Yi was born in 1905, Emperor of China in 1907, abdicated in 1912, restord for 13 days in 1917, married in 1922, Abolished unachs and freed 3,000, slaves in 1922 driven out. Escaped 1924. Fled to Tientsun disguished as a poor student in 1925. Emigreated to Manchuria land of his forefathers in 1929. Installed as Chief Executive of Manchoukuo in 1931. Enthroned as Emperor of Manchoukuo in 1934. He was thrice Emperor, and first of the Manchoukuo. H. M. the Empress—with great strength of character and courage of her race stood at the Emperor's side in vicissitude and personal danger from Peking to Hsinking.

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is played, are places of merriment. Horse coaches are ill-kept and dirty. Even in day time many colours are moving about.

Harbin is very fertile. Population is 4,18,000. This is known as the Paris of the Far East. The railway line connects far eastern cities with European cities via : Siberia. This city was built by Russians and has been thriving well. The Russians abandoned it after their defeat in Russo-Japan and China war. "White Russians" regard the city as "Eden of Freedom" and visit the place yearly by thousands. In the old city one can learn the Russian peculiarity and see many Russian colours. There are many places of merriment and entertainment especially during night hours. Places of interest—1. Japanese Monument. 2. Jewish temple. 3. Mohamedan mosque. 4. Solechny Isle. 5. Fuchtieu. 6. Naharofka.

Manchuria (Manchoukuo.) It has 5,52,612 sq. miles nearly i.e., twice the area of the Empire of Japan, and population 30,500,000 of Hans 25,000,000, Manchus 2,000,000, Koreans 2,000,000 Japan 100,000 and the rest are others. It is an agricultural country, Soybean is the chief product. It is governed by Emperor Puyi. (See illustration). The whole Government is being over-hauled by the Emperor under the guidance of the

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Government of Japan. Japan money is current generally but in small shops Manchurian money is prefered. Both are equal in value. China had left Manchuria to Russia to be annexed. Russia's aggression was checked by Japanese through Russo-Japanese war in 1904-05. Japan became god-father and foster parent, and guardian of the Manchoukuo Empire. By the united voice of Manchurians to be independent of China on 1-3-1932, the new state of Manchoukuo was finally organized. The capital was changed from Mukden to Hsinking.

Went to Japan Tourist Bureau—one clerk went with me round the city and took us to the island also where there were Russian and Japanese beauties.

SECTION II.

HSINKING.

16-7-35. Left Harbin and came to Hsinking and stayed in Kokuto Hotel. Went to the Municipal office where very few knew English. Anyhow a clerk gave me some useful pamphlets about Manchukuo, went with me through the town. This has become the capital of the New Empire from 1931 and is in full swing of formation. I went to the chief sanitary officer, he knew very

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Stilt Dance in Manchoukuo, common in China also Each one is different from the other in dress



(Right) Well dressed high class girls of Manchoukuo. Gown is rather tight over the body, hips and legs To facilitate free movement of legs the gown is slit on both sides from hip to heel, and can be buttoned up if they want. Close colar buttoned up the neck. Right flap of the gown overlaps the left flap almost up to left shoulder joint.

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little English, so he telephoned to his daughter who after a few minutes came there very well dressed and in a dignified way translated my questions and her father's answers. It was pleasant to see white Russian colours particularly, wearing big ruby ear-rings.

Hsinking—Has a population of more than 1,70,000. It is a delightful sight to see Russian Japan and Manchoukuo people roaming about in parks in light humour. Sight seeing: walled Town, Nanking battle fields. In the course of few years, it will be a big town. Left Hsinking on the 17th night.

SECTION III

MUKDEN.

16-7-35. Came to Mukden by 6 A. M. the capital of Manchuria. The capital was changed to Hsinking. Hence Mukden is much bigger in size than Hsinking. From the station I went straight to Japan Tourist Bureau in front of the railway station, who arranged good hotel quite close to J. T. B. and also my vegetarian food.

Russo—Japanese War—Russian great general Kuropatkin assembled a large army to defeat and punish Japanese in revenge, for retaliation of repeated Russian defeat. The enemy was across

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the river Hum. Both sides were ready to fight and Japan fought for 12 days, in 1905 between 26th February to 10th March and the Russians were thoroughly defeated and the Japanse flag was hoisted on Mukden fort wall. Japan had 2,50,000 and Russia 300,000 men. Each side lost 160,000.

I went out sight seeing in a bus and saw all the important places. Population is 450,000.

The following are important ones—Yellow Temple—(on account of yellow glazed roofing tiles) West tower—The embossed carving of a lion, a magnificent one. (4) Old Imperial Palace in the walled Town. (5) The Tungshang tang is the largest relief institution in Manchuria; it was established in 1885. It is divided into 4 sections of poor people, Physical treatment, Orphanage and Training Factory. The following will specially attract the interest of tourists.

(1) A little window opens to the lane along the institute for the entrance of an abandoned baby. When a baby is abandoned into the window, the nurse in the next room is warned by an alarming bell which is divised to ring by the weight of the baby.

(2) Redemption bureau for the prostitute who fled into this place.

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(3) Beggars' home.

Imperial Mausolium Pei-ling-contains stone animals such as leopard, lion, giraffe, horse, camel, and elephant standing in a row on both sides of the pavement. North barracks where a small band of Japanese defeated a larger army of Chinese.

Left Mukden on 19th at 3 P.M. and reached Peiping 9-30 A.M. on 20th. In the train soap and small napkins were supplied for second and third class passengers to wash and wipe their faces and hands with.

CHAPTER V

CHINA.

All along from 2352 B.C. it was monarchial, but for the last 7 or 8 years it became a republic. There is no sign of any improvement, it is as it was, more or less, centuries ago. It is the biggest Empire in the world with regards to area and Population. Peiping, Shanghai, Soochow, Hang-chow, Nanking, Teintsin, Canton etc., are important towns.

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SECTION I.

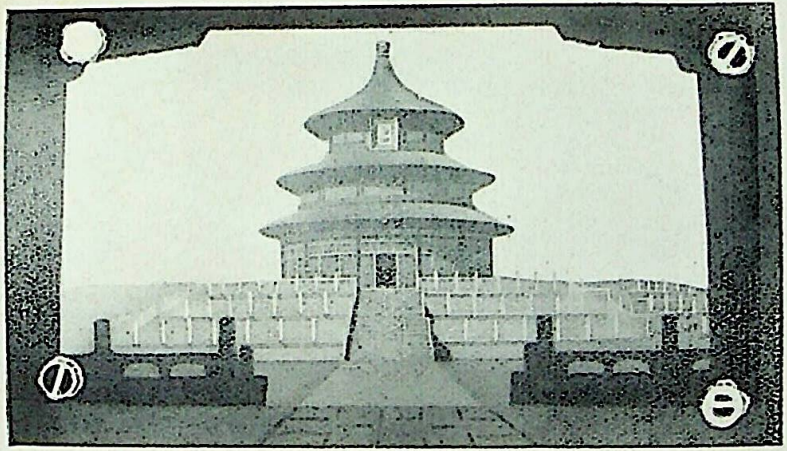
PEIPING.

Peiping—one of the oldest city dating back to 450 B.C. I stayed in the Central Hotel, a big one, well managed and clean. Room charges 3 $. to 5 $. It has a roof garden, an auditorium, 2 lifts, and air conditioned 2 big dining halls, one Chinese and another of foreign style. It has 350 rooms.

This is the most interesting and fascinating historical city in China. The natives are quite undisturbed by foreign influence. Peiping means "North Pacified" has two main divisions, the outer and inner City. Inside the latter, enclosed by wall, is the Imperial City, and this in turn encloses the Forbidden city, which has also its own wall i.e. it is a city of gates and walls composed of 4 distinct walled cities, the one surrounding the other. Outside the wall there were many towns with many warlike Chinese races. When Egypt was at the height of her power and Rome was still unbuilt, it has a long and proud record mostly of Tartars, but none the less glorious. The Chinese were in turn overwhelmed by Mongols in the latter part of the 13th century. Kublai Khan moved down from Mongolia and built a capital at Peking. Mongols after 100 years were defeated by Chinese.

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Temple of heaven. (Tien T'au) is the most beautiful and far more important place to be visited in Peiping (Pekin). It is very ancient and prehistoric cult. It includes a beautiful tripple roofed circular building 90 ft. high pinnacle shaped dome of this temple is covered with blue coloured enamelled tiles. Surmounting the pinnacle is a large round topped cap thickly gilted in fine gold leaf. Adjacent to this is the Alter of Heaven. The reigning Emperor was obliged to worship God in this temple.



(Right) **China Beauty.** A high class well dressed girl. Dress is similar to that of a manchurian girl. Ear pendants are very long and reach shoulders

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After 200 years Manchus became very powerful. The Chinese being divided among themselves, Tartar dynasty came again, and a revolution was being planned for more than 100 years, and in 1911 the accidental bursting of a bomb precipitated a revolt. Population 1,297,718 in 1930.

The chief places of interest are—

(1) **Altar of Heaven**—Built in terraces of marble, the lowest of which is 210 ft. wide, the second 150 ft. and third 90 ft. The number of balustrades on the first is 180, second 108 and third 72 totaling 360, the number of degrees in the celestial circle. The whole structure is laid out with geometrical precision. The upper terrace is reached by 3 flights of nine steps each. In the centre of the topmost platform is a circular marble slab and around it are nine marble sections, outside, nine more and so forth to the total at the perimeter of 81, considered a lucky number to conjure. It is set apart for sacrificial worship and adoration of heaven. Only the Emperor was permitted to worship. I went there in midsummer, consequently it was very hot and I could not see as much as I desired to see.

(2) **Temple of Heaven**—(See illustration) Is surrounded by a wall of 3½ miles long. The peculiar form of worship was monotheistic cult,

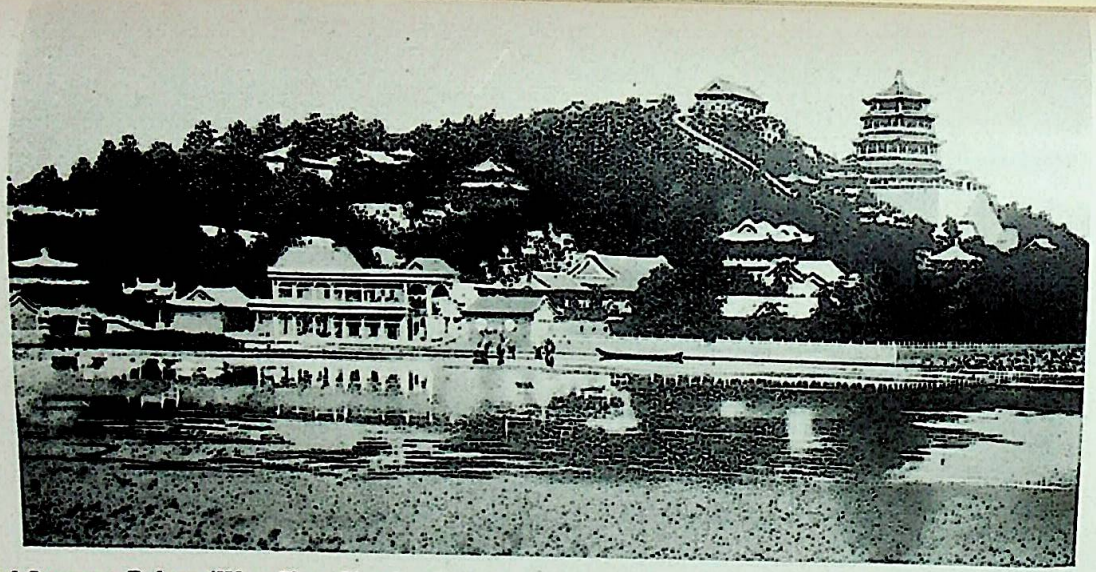
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long before the introduction of Confucianism and Buddhism. It stands in the centre of a triple platform of white marble with marble balustrades. Its triple roofs are supported by red columns and tiled in blue, while the whole is crowned with a guilded ball.

(3) **Forbidden City**—Within this area is found the Throne Hall, Picture gallery, state and Palace museums and former imperial living quarters. It is surrounded by 2 miles terracotta coloured walls and moats. The city is most famous in grandeur and magnificence.

(4) **Summer Palace**—(See illustration) most picturesquely situated, consists of many halls roofed with yellow and green tiles, rising one above the other in terraces on the side of a hill. At the base of the hill is a lake nearly ten miles in circumference. Its setting is truly incomparable in the world. It takes half a day to see everything leisurely. Marble boat, centrai white cloud palace, pavilions of the concubines, Eunuchs, quarters, Artificial Rockeries, private rooms of the Empress, Bronze pavilion, Audience Hall, pagodas, shrines and temples. Quarter mile long lacquered gallery with 5 yard section painted with some scenes from the palace grounds. A bronze cow, also 2 bronze lions were offered a million

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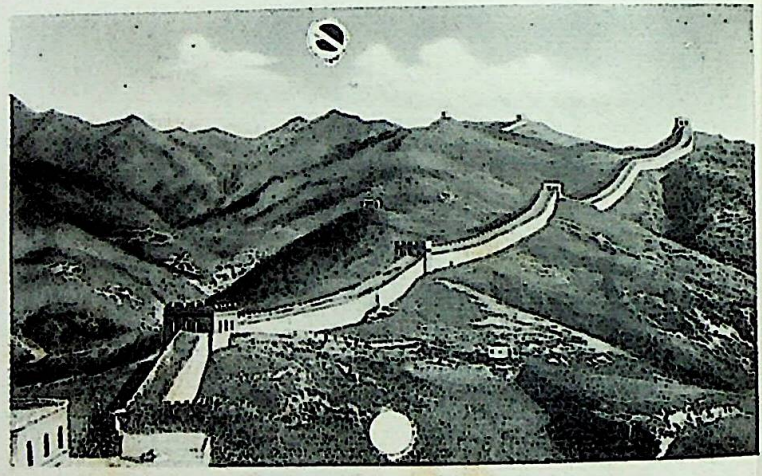
Imperial Summer Palace (Wan-Shou-Shan) Built by the Emperor during 1702-1723 to spend time in peace and quietness after hard day's work. It is a region of Fairy land with artificial mountains, miniature canals, intricate pathways winding in and out amongst the mountains, every thing for the sole use of the Emperor and his Court. The succession of handsome pavilions erected on the side of the hill, rising uniformly tier upon tier, mostly in pairs, from the shores of a beautiful lake, with curiously shaped pinnacled roof look like fairy land. The buildings are covered with costly enamelled tiles of different colours which in sun light produce a very startling effect

The covered prssage of the palace, unique in beauty, in setting and composition has no rival in the world. It is a furlong in length on each side of the Palace entrance.

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Great Wall of China. Winding its way over mountains, valleys and plains is about 10,000 miles long It was built in 214 B.C. to prevent Tartar invasion. It is formed by 2 strong retaining walls of sun dried bricks, rising from granite foundations. Its face is 25 feet and top 15 feet wide and 20 feet high. The labour recruited from criminals and merchants and has ordered a million men of these poor creatures to complete a mile section in 10 days' time, with the result that 60 percent of them died from over work ; with towers 100 yards apart and in remote districts a mile apart. This wall is one of the wonders of the world.

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dollars by some foreigners but refused. Artificial mountains with miniature canals passing over rocks and forming rapids into lakes dotted with islands, intricate pathways winding in and out among the mountains and lakes leading up to the palace decorated with the best articles of the world in luxury and art.

(5) **Temple of great Buddha**—Buddha 75 ft. high. Temple contains several prayer wheels of extraordinary dimensions.

(6) **Lama Temple**—A branch of the Tibetan Buddhist hierarchy which has its seat in Lhasa, contains a Giant Buddha.

(7) **The great wall of China**—See illustration.

(8) **Drum and Bell Tower**—Look out-posts and announcement of various hours during day and night. (Contains Temple of Confucius, Hall of classic and Lama Temple in which will be found the Giant Buddha Temple containg a figure of Buddha Maitreya about 60 ft. high and is said to have been carved from a single tree trunk) The bell is supposed to weigh 12,000 lbs. It is 18 ft. high and 10 ft. wide and 9 inches thick. It is struck by a pole of pine wood, suspended from above, as is done in Japan.

(9) **National Library**—Contains the "Sze-ka-Shu," the biggest book in the world of 60,000 volumes enclosed in 6,000 camphor-wood cases.

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(10) **Temple of Agriculture**—Near Temple of Heaven. It is built to perpetuate the name of Shin Nung, supposed to be the first to introduce the cultivation of soil scientifically and systematically.

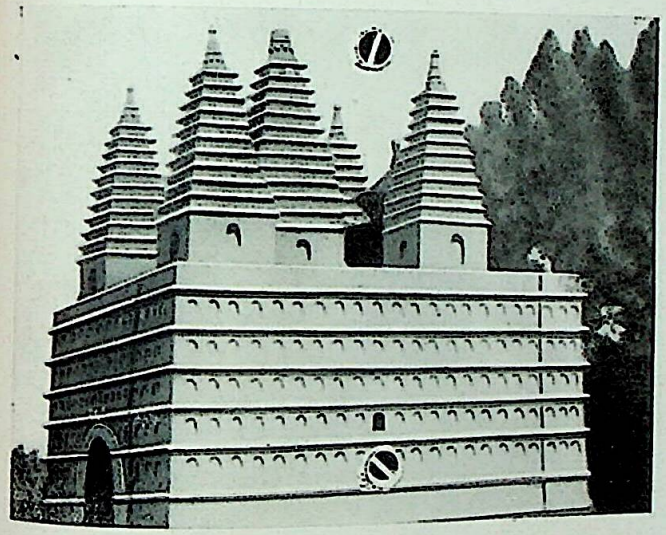
(11) **The Altar of Earth**—Emperors worshipped the altar after sacrificing animals.

(12) **Coal Hill**—Formed by piling up the earth got by excavating ditch for ornamental waters and moats. It is said to contain coal buried as a reserve for burning in cold weather.

(13) **The Temple of Five Pogodas**—(See illustration) structure built partly of Indian style.

(14) **The Lama Temple**—It is connected with the great monastery of the Mongol branch of the Buddhist religion and has a residence of 1500 lamas, divided into 4 classes—(1) Study of Nature, (2) Tibetan, translation of the Tantras, (3) study Heavens and their influence on earth, and (4) Chinese pharmacopia and herbal drugs. It was the Palace of the Emperor and was presented to the Lamas. At about 9 A.M., great crowds of priests with close-shaven heads and in yellow garments, attended by large followers of boys, presented in their infancy to the temple, can be seen gathering from many directions.

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Temple of the Five Pagodas (Wu-Ta-Szu). Built 5 centuries ago. It is remarkable edifice, built on a very high marble terrace decorated with innumerable figures, supported by a square mass of masonry surmounted by 5 miniature pagodas each 11 stories, besides which in the front is a very beautiful square pagoda. Five centuries ago a Hindu from Lower Bengal went with presents to the Emperor Cheng-Kwa in the shape of 5 idols, gift images of Buddha, and a small model of a diamond throne. As a special mark of appreciation of this kindness the Five Pagodas Temple was erected out of courtesy.

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It is a branch of the Tibetan Buddhist hierarchy which has its seat in Lhasa.

(15) **The Temple of Confucius**—Confucius, the great Chinese philosopher and moral teacher, was born about 500 B.C. Descended from the Imperial House of Shang. He converted many people to his principles and out of them selected 72 and divided them into 4 classes. First to study morals; 2nd the art of teaching, 3rd Jurisprudence and the 4th preaching.

There are neither idols nor priests, but simply a small wooden tablet in a wooden shrine. It bears the following inscription "The tablet of the soul of the most holy ancestral teacher Confucius."

Religion—China presents three powerful so called religions. Each of them is a complement to the other, and attempts to meet different wants in human nature. Confucianism (old one) applies to morality and conduct; Taoism is materialistic, and Buddhism is metaphysical. The first two are indigenous, though Toisim may have been induced by Indian ideas. Buddhism is foreign, introduced in A.D. 67. Buddhism is in Sanskrit or translated from it; while among the southern, Pali is the sacred language. In this branch, the Hindu traditions in respect of cosmogony and mythology are adhered to most rigidly.

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Left Peiping on the 23rd noon, came to Fukin by 8-40 a.m. and to Nanking by 9 P.M., by walking over the bridge. The whole train was transhipped by sections on boats but it took 3 hours; hence I came away walking.

SECTION II

NANKING.

Nanking—1000000 people capital of China. A city of great walls like Peiping. The city is getting modernised.

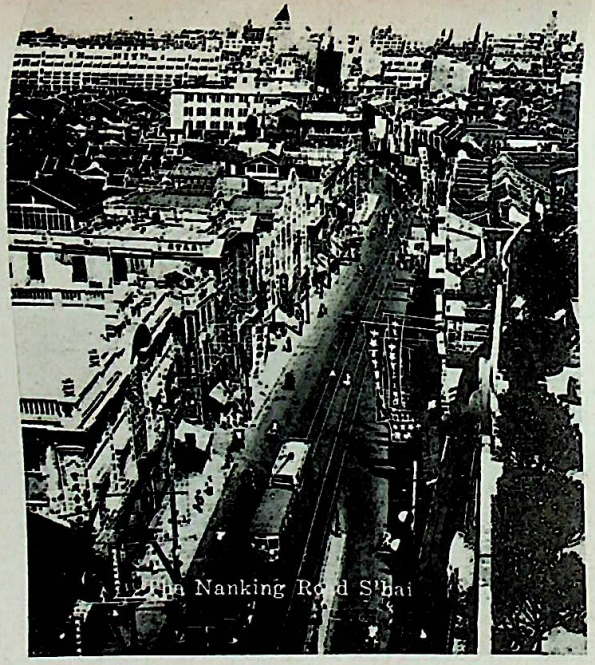
An English knowing Chinaman a fellow traveller went with me to a China hotel and stayed in the same hotel; next morning I went to municipality, British embassy and to sanitary officer, to gather some information about Nanking but did not succeed, went to China Travel Bureau and got a book in Chinese language, Left Nanking in the noon of the 25th and came to Shanghai by 11 A.M., went to a China hotel where I was surprised to see that it was full of bad girls.

SECTION III

SHANGHAI.

Shanghai—26th went to Messrs. Thomas Cook for letters. Then went to J. C. Chinnai Co., in French concession. Met Mr. Cooper, the Manager. He received me kindly and deputed his clerk

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Shanghai, Nanking Road—A very important busy road lined by many important firms and offices.



Shanghai, Paris of the East—Possesses many beauties. Dress is similar to that of Chinese.

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occupied the new Asia Hotel, selecting a moderate size room. Removed my luggage from the Railway station. In the evening Mr. Cooper came to the hotel and took me for a drive round the outskirts of the town, in a motor car at his expense. Next day also he came to the hotel and we went to a park close by, next morning went to N.Y.K. office, got my steamer ticket endorsed and while returning I noticed a sign board marked "Ceylon Gems." I went in. The proprietor is an Indian, dealing in gems. He is the proprietor of a dance hall "Valentine." Next day I went and saw some people dancing; there saw a China drama which was not good. It looked like a tea house. Shanghai is one of the worlds greatest cities and most important commercially in the entire Far East, holding the 6th place as a great shipping port. Vessels approach Shanghai by way of the Whangpoo River, on whose bank the city has been built. Veiwed for the first time from the river, one is greatly impressed with the progressiveness of the community as exemplified in fine building lining the water frontage called "The Billion Dollar Skyline." The Chinese are out to follow the modern trend. Shanghai is divided into 3 municipalities—The International, French concession, and the Chinese municipality of the greater Shanghai including the Nantao and Chapei

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sections. The foreign elements reside and carry on their business for the most part in the International settlement and French concession. On account of its fertility it is called "Garden of China."

It is aptly called "The Paris of the East" from a stand point of cosmopolitanism and the gaiety of the night life. The diversities of nationalities is extraordinary, a sort of international "Hash," complex and bewildering in its variety. In French concession-Russians predominate, and in Hongkew section, the Japanees hold sway. **The New World** and the **Great World** are the amusement centres.

Most of the steamship companies give stop over privilege which should be taken advantage of in order to get a more comprehensive idea of this great country. The community as a whole is pleasure bent. The two most popular rendezvous are the beautiful Cathay Hotel Girll and the Ball-Room with nightly entertainment and dancing, and the ever popular French Club. The nightly life of Shanghai is internationally famous. From the smartest of night clubs and cabarates to the low class haunts of the city under-world. Russians, Chinese and Japanese dancing partners are supplied in quantities by the obliging management

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in many of these places. The lonely male has only to buy a book of tickets at so much per dance.

Sight seeing—(1) Chinese city is decidedly worth seeing, cameras are not permitted, narrow lanes are named after the wares such as brass street, ivory street, etc. Tea Houses (galore) plenty (2) The willow Pattern Tea Houses are the most notable with fascinating Zig-zaz bridge leading to its location, in the centre of a good sized pond, always crowded and a continuous "Walla Walla" going on indefinetly. (3) The Mandarin's Garden (one of the finest gardens enclosed by the finest dragon walls in China) is really attractive. All on a miniature scale wee-bridges, pools, rocks, nooks, fountains, a quiet restful spot, hidden way in this extremely noisy native quarter, The rule among the foreigners here is to offer a third of the asking price which is usually accepted.

(4) **The Jade Bazar**—(Thieves market) occupies the upper floor of an old building at the corner of Canton and Kiangse Roads. The best time to go is between 4 and 6 p.m. Many curious articles can be bought here. Local colour rampant.

(5) **Ching An**—is a Temple near Bubbling well, called well of the sea, whose waters still bubble as they have been for the past 2000 years

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(6) **Buddhist Temple**—"Temple of Assured peace." The Goddess of mercy, is the presiding diety. One should ask the attendant priest to be permitted to kneel and shake the bamboo stick container until one stick falls down. It is taken out and read about our fortune.

Amusement—It is really the gayest city in the Far East. Among other sports cabarats and night clubs, galore with all featuring special entertainment.

Greyhound Racing—A very popular locality with a splendid running tract which is electrically illuminated at night times, a thrilling sight, to see these fine dogs in hot haste runnig after the mechanical hare, that invariably escapes unscathed. Chasing a canidrome the poor animals must be fed up with the futility of life in general. Sports held twice a week.

Chinese Theatres and Restaurants—Chinese night life of the better sort—Best are Shanghai Theatre on Yannan Road and New world in Avenue. Edward VII very amusing and interesting—drinks and food. "When in Rome &c."

Hai-Alaie—a speedy game, will be an innovation to the average tourist and the best spot in the city. The players are noted as being the best that Spain has to offer, A game that requires

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strength and agility, played in pairs, by batting the ball against a far away wall using the peculiar shaped basket that is strapped to the wrist as a bat. It gives a wonderful thrill.

To see a Chinese village life, go to Whangpoo. Bubbing well and Jessifield Park the most beautiful park in the City with an interesting Zoo. Eat no uncooked vegetables. Taxi and motor car hire are very cheap. Woosuing—an attractive drive of 13 miles will give the visitor some idea of the devastation wrought by Japanese invasion about a few years ago. A ruined country side with the Woosung Fort utterly demolished, also the Fort Hotel. Currency for one pound sterling 15·60 Mex dollars i.e. about a rupee each. There is big monev and small money. Sea Captain's shop is noted for lovely lingerie, launging robes payjamas and Mikava for boots. For local color, stroll down Avenue Edward VII between Great World and Hannan Road at about 8 p.m. Hundreds of Chines Girls all with attendant Amahs parading the streets, also the section back of the Sinscere Company's store near strand Theatre. For a bit of transplanted Russia, with small Cabarets in Avenue Joffree Section, in the French Concession. There are Japanese dancing partners and transplanted Japan.

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A visa is necessary for China. Honkong being British requires a separate visa visa, if stay is short a transit visa can be had at less charge. All the articles purchased here are subject to duty 5 to 10 p.c.

Soochow—"Venice of China" a city of canals and waterways. It has a claim for fame—the Soochow girls are supoosed to be the prettiest in China and are preferrerd to above all others as "sing song" girls.

Hankow—has Gem spring of Dancing Fish. There are many sanskrit inscriptions. It is beautiful at all seasons.

From the steamer I telephoned free of charge, to my friends in the town and wished goodbye, at 3 p.m. on the 29th before steamer, (Hakusan maru) left Shanghai.

Hong Kong—reached on 2-8-35, on the opposite of Hong Kong is Kowloon, a peninsula leased to Great Britain for 99 years. It is rapidly increasing in size and population, largely Chinese, a sprinkling of Indians, Japanese and Europeans. Hong Kong is called the city of Venetian.

Canton—is by far the largest and most important city in south China. It is 30 miles from Hong Kong. Left Kowloon by 7 A.M. on 3-8-35. Almost every passenger felt giddy including myself for a day.

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7-8-35. Reached Singapore by 6 P.M. and got down. Occupied Lanka Hotel No. 13, Trafalgar Street, off Tanjong Bazar. Tel. 2653. Charge moderate, room and food good, but cleanliness not good.

SINGAPORE.

Population in 1931—Total 567,453, out of these 421,821 are Chinese.

Singapore to London via Suez 8386 miles.

Singapore to New york via Suez 11,865 miles.

Singapore island and the territory to its north are under British rule and known as British Malaya; comprising, (1) The Straits Settlements together constitute a Crown colony. (2) The Federated Malay States. (3) Non-Federated States.

Exchange 1£=8.55 Straits dollers.

Postage 2 annas for letter up to 1 oz. and 1½ annas for Post card, to India.

CHAPTER VI

British Malay States—53000 square miles. It is a mountainous country, the highest point is 7175', the principle languages are: English, Malay, Tamil etc., principle towns are—Singapore, Penang, Kualalumpur, Malaca, etc. It is governed

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by a British Governor. Exports are principally rubber, tinned pine apples copra etc Places of interest —the Gap Road House is under Dutch management where one can have his choice drinks.

9-8-35. At my request, the office of the Bureau of information and Publicity, Department of Foreign Affairs, Hsinking, Manchoukuo, sent me the pictures of the Emperor and Empress of Manchoukuo. The same were sent to Japan for preparing half-tone blocks, 3" by 5".

Attended Theosophical Society meetings on two days; and also a meeting of the Masonic Lodge "Zetland of the East" No. 508 at 8-30 P.M., a rich Lodge. Singapore was called Singhapura, "City of the Lion." A Buddhist Prince called Nila Utama settled himself near Singapore, he was a direct descendant of the great famous General Alexander the Great. It was under different European countries, finally became British in 1824. Places of interest:—

1. The Botanical Gardens very well-laid. The palms and orchards are of particular interest.

2. Raffle's Library and Museum.

3. St. Andrews Cathedral.

4. The Chetty Temple—Fire walking during the feast of Taipusam by the Hindus.

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5. Zoo.

6. Dairy Farm.

(One Strait dollor is equal to 2 s. 4 d. i.e. Rs. 1—8—3.)

Amusements—A feature of the evening life in Singapore is amusement parks. Here one can see the Chinese Theatre, the Malay Opera and other attractions, up to date dance halls and cabaret shows. There is one in Kim Seng Road known as the Great World and the other, the New World in Jalan Bazaar, and the time to visit them is in the evening.

Got my Siam visa and left Singapore at 10 p.m. on the 16th and reached **Kuala Lumpur** on the 17th morning. Mr. Neelakanta Iyer, Insurance Agent, met us at the Railway Station. He was a friend of Mr. M. N. Ramaswamy Ayer with whom I was travelling. All of us stayed in his house. He took us to see Tin Mines, Museum and Batu Caves, all are well worth seeing. It is the capital of the Federated Malay States and has 1,00,000 people composed of Europeans, Malays, Indians &c., Left Kuala Lumpur on the 1st night and reached Bangkok, Capital of Siam on the 20th at 12-5 noon.

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CHAPTER VII

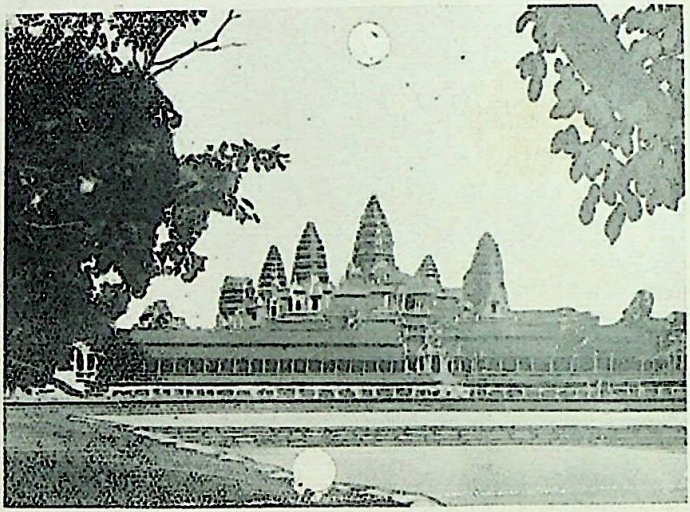
SIAM

A few railway stations before reaching Bangkok, a police officer and an Indian took my passport, and at Bangkok this Indian told me that he would bring the passport to my hotel. It appears that some one should stand security to any incoming outsider to guarantee that he will not settle himself there permanently or stay for more than 2 months. This Indian stood security for me and he wanted his fee of Rs. 3 and Re. 1 for taking a photo of mine. I paid the amount. It is a mere extortion. I was not informed of this till I reached Bangkok and went to a hotel. Taking money from tourists is a bad custom and very inconvenient to passengers. My suggestion to the tourist is that he should take with him an extra spare copy of the passport photo. Better to deposit Rs 56 as security with the police officer himself instead of paying Rs. 3 to a middle man. This will be returned to us when leaving Bangkok.

Ayodhya was the capital for 4 centuries, and afterwards the capital was changed to Bangkok. In 1929 there were 16,506,207 persons. The net increase in every year for 1000 is 18·96, the highest in the world is 19·4 and that is in

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Angkor Wat. Built 1117–1152. Surrounding the temple is a moat 3 miles long and 1 furlong wide, and the outer wall of the temple is 2 miles long. The great central tower rises to a height of 214 ft. Ankor Wat is an unsolved mystery. In a jungle of Indo-China are these ruins of Angkor, old capital of the Khumers, who were supposedly ancestors of the Cambodians. It is not known why the City was deserted A general view of Ankor Wat from north-west



Cambodia girls dancing On the background you can see the ruins of Angkor may be visited throughout the year either via Bangkok or via Saigon—Pnom-Penh. There are good roads as well as Railway.

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Soviet Russia, so Siam is second, British India 19th and is 9·9, England and Wales 22nd and 9·3. Increase of population is due to more births and less deaths.

Bangkok— Population 489,488. Siamese 267,251, Chinese 202,112 Indians 17,449 and the rest others. Stayed in Toon Ku hotel very close to the railway station, good place, on 21st saw white elephant, white money, temples, library. Roads are good but street lighting is bad. Saw palace, went to Ayodhya and returned.

26th went to Aranya by train and halted for the night in the Railway Hotel. Next morning went by motor taxi, 3 hours run, to Angkor.

Temple at Angkor Wat— (See illustration)unquestionably ranks with the foremost artistic towns and archæological sites. Reared up in the 12th century, the crowning point of Classical Kmer, consecrated to the worship of Vishnu. In Wat Po there are more than a thousand images of Buddha. The reclining Buddha is one of the largest in the world. 162 feet long and 39 feet high, made of brick and cement and overlaid with gold. The soles of the feet are adorned with inlaid pearl designs.

Places of interest in Bangkok and environs— Royal Throne Hall, Emerald Buddha white ele-

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phant and monkey, Pantheon where statues of the past kings are kept; miniature models of Angkor wall, floating market on the Chao-Phya River to be seen very early in the morning; sleeping Buddha; marble temple, museum, Pasteur Institute and hospital; Ayodhya, the ancient capital and in it His Majesty's summer palace, &c.

It calls up the epic poems of India by an endless succession of carved bas-reliefs and pediments but, on the other hand, noble arrangements of the plan, the stately harmony of the galleries, basins and vistas carry us far away from the overloaded compositions of Indian architecture with the gorgeous march of the troops, very neatly composed. The towers with human faces, the gigantic *nagas* held up by groups of Devas and Asuras, the elephants on the Royal Terrace are so many wonders. The heavenly Apsaras look as if coming forth from the carved bas-reliefs to embody themselves in the Cambodian dancing girls. Once initiated to the beauties of Angkor, he shall henceforth be the eager friend of the Asiatic gods and arts.

One can go here either via: Bangkok to Aranya Pradesa by train and by motor to Bangkok or via: Saigon.

Regulations:—Tourist must possess a passport endorsed by the French diplomatic or consular

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authorities. The Ruins of Angkor are the greatest wonder of the world, unique and huge remains of a vanished civilization, works of giants and of incomparable artists. Paid 2 piastres i. e. Rs. 3-9-6 as head tax for a day. On the 28th came back to Bangkok.

Serum Division—Anti-venene sera are obtained from horses immunised against snake venom, of which there are 3 varieties, viz. (a) Anti-venene serum-Cobraridac to be used against the bite of Cobras, such as king cobra, common cobra and krait &c. supplied in tubes of 10 c.c. (b) Anti-Venene, Viperidac, to be used against the bite of Viper, such as Russel's Viper, Anistrodon, Green-pit Viper &c., supplied in tubes of 10 c.c. (c) Antivene Serum-Polyvalent to be used against the bite of unknown or any kind of snake, supplied in 20 c.c. tubes.

Dosage—1 to 2 tubes for mild cases subcutaneously. In severe cases a larger quantity of serum should be injected intravenously. No danger is attended on the injection of larger doses. The serum retains its properties for a long time if the bottle is kept from light and heat.

The institute rears 50 or 60 cobras in a cement plastered pit and the staff holds them in their hands and make them eject poison into glass plates. In another pit there were about a dozen

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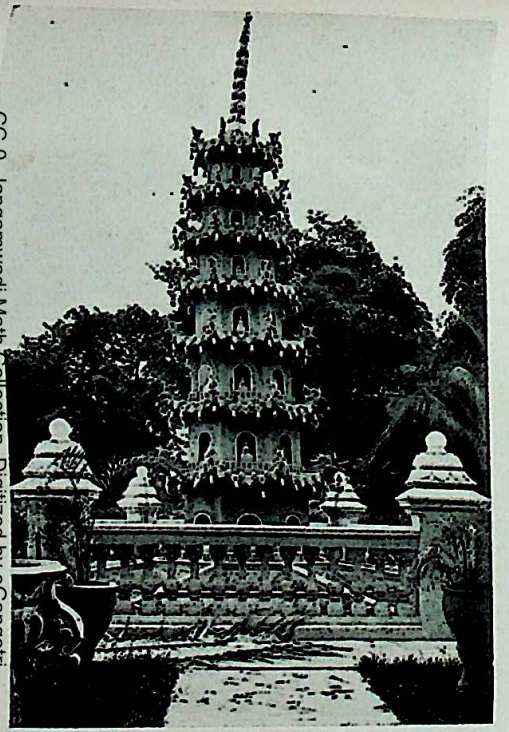
rattle snakes. These were handled with a pair of pincers when this poison is to be collected. The staff has been injected with the serum.

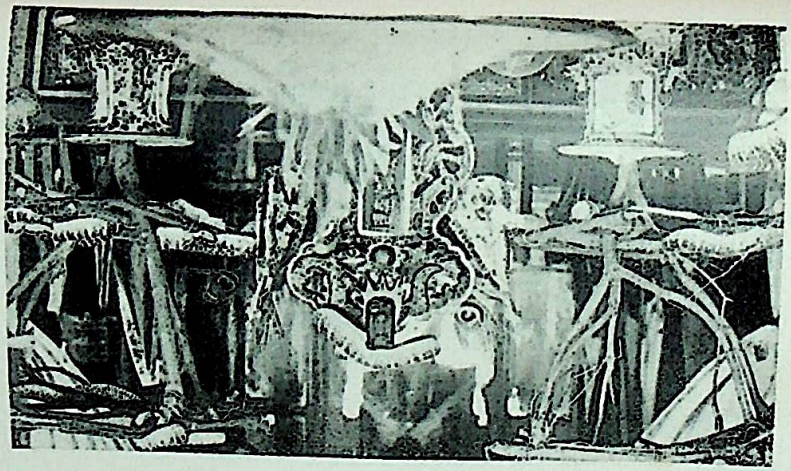
31-8-35. Left Bangkok in the evening and reached Penang on the 2nd September morning.

Penang or Prince of Wales Island about 108 sq. miles. The main town in the island is called George Town and has 16,000 people. It was ceded to the East India Company by the Raja of Kedah in 1786. In 1867 it was passed on to the control of the Secretary of State for the colonies and was called Straits Settlements. Temperature is moderate and average rainfall is 106-44 inches. The local currency is the Straits Settlements dollar equal to 2s-4d sterling.

Places of interest—(a) Penang Hills 2500 ft. above sea level, and is reached by Penang Hills Railway. It is run on a funicular system with electric motive power; in addition to many braking and safety devices in the engine rooms, each car is fitted with hand and emergency brakes. The journey takes 24 minutes and charge $ 1 each way. "Bel Retirs", the residence of His Excellency can be viewed during his absence. (b) Ayer Itam Temple and monastery is on the Hill side at Ayer Itam is unique and the only example to be found outside Tibet and mid-

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Penang : Snake Temple, Sungei Kluang, Penang. About 10 to 12 snakes live in the temple curling up on the branches of plants kept in flower pots inside the temple. You can notice in the photo many snakes One of them is on the head of the idol. They are fed by the temple people. They never harm any body. In the compound in big cages some big serpents are reared.

(Left) Pegoda : Penang Buddist Association, Anson Road. Choong Kim Chuah Ayer Itam. It is a fine well built tower.

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China. Free admission but voluntary contribution is expected. It contains a very fine collection of alabaster and bronze Buddhas. In the Temple there are pools containing sacred turtles and fish. The attendants supply green stuff for turtles and biscuits for fishes for which the visitor is expected to pay 10 cents a bundle. (c) Snake Temple. The snakes, which are sacred, inhabit the Temple in large numbers and are to be seen coiled round carvings, on the roof timbers, plants and other parts of the interior. (d) Khoo Kongsi House, is noted for its very fine examples of stone carvings. (e) Water falls gardens, its water is utilised as a part of town water supply. It is also a beautiful garden. The Lily Pond has many tamed monkeys on the surrounding grounds and trees. Visitors feed them with plantains.

There are many dance halls, cabarets, masonic lodge, amusement place &c. The town is lively and improving in every direction.

6-9-35. Left Penang at 8 p.m., my boxes booked many days ago at Kobe were sent by the steamer Katori Maru. Sea was rough and many were feeling giddy for a day.

10-9-35. Reached **Colombo.**

In Colombo I noticed that coolies, taxi people &c. are very troublesome. Halted in the Victoria

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Hotel. The certified auditor Mr. Rajagopalachary met me and asked me to go to his house. I declined with thanks as there were other guests in his house.

CEYLON.

The shores of India and Ceylon were once joined or at least linked by a chain of little islands and were separated for an immense period of time. India is solemn, reflective and lost in its mysteries; while Ceylon is light-hearted and wide awake, its fields fertile, cattle and sheep well-fed and its people gay and animated. Ceylon is called the "Garden of the world."

Customs—The following are exempt from custom duty, wearing apparel, personal household effects, books and maps (printed) pearls, uncut precious stones, manuscripts &c.

A charge of 15 cents i.e. 2½ annas per day or part of a day for the article left at the customs, is made.

Sea Bathing—There are some dangerous spots for bathing and some very convenient spots should be ascertained first.

Population of the Island—5,500,000 and 98 p.c. of these people are descendants of Indian races. Europeans number about 8000.

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No country in the world except India, Egypt and Ceylon has kept the history of the country for more than 200 years. There were kings in Ceylon centuries before the Romans discovered Britain, and the island kingdom endured the troubles until the year 1815, when the one hundred and eighty-sixth king was deposed by his own subjects. In 66 B.C. Bhatika the thirty-first king of Ceylon died in Anuradhapura. 1500 years ago, in 434 Upa-Tissa had sent an embassy to China. He built alm houses for the crippled and the blind and maternity home for women. 1000 years ago in A.D. 934, King Sena II had invaded the kingdom of Pandu in India, whose capital city, Madhusar, he had plundered and burnt.

Of the cities where the Sinhalese Kings of old held sway, mile upon mile still remain, carved stone pillars, granite images of Buddha, figures of gods, snakes, dwarfs and fairies : vast brick domes, larger than the dome of St. Paul's and proud inscriptions cut deep into the rock still bear witness to the truth of the history.

The Roman Empire used to trade with Ceylon, sailing down the Red sea and across the Indian Ocean during South-West monsoon and return during North-East monsoon for about

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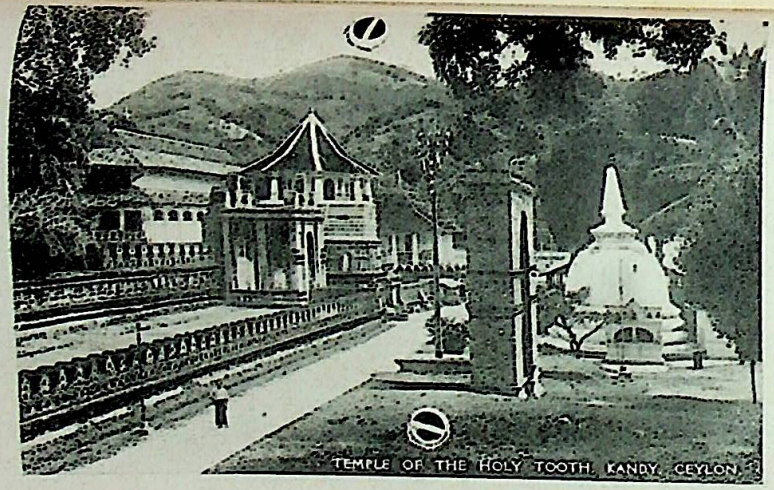
400 years, and Roman coins found in Ceylon of 1st to 4th century. Ceylon was rediscovered by the West and a Portugese ship sailed into Sinhalese harbour in 1505. The Dutch had occupied for some years and finally the English in 1796 A.D. The highest mountain peak is called Adam's Peak, 7350 ft. above sea level. Colombo harbour is among the first dozen in the world, measured by the tonnage of ship. Kandy was the capital of the last Sinhalese King.

Colombo—The capital of Ceylon, has a population of 287,000. It is the "Charing Cross of the East" a great port of call, and a central meeting place for passengers to and from the East Australia and Africa.

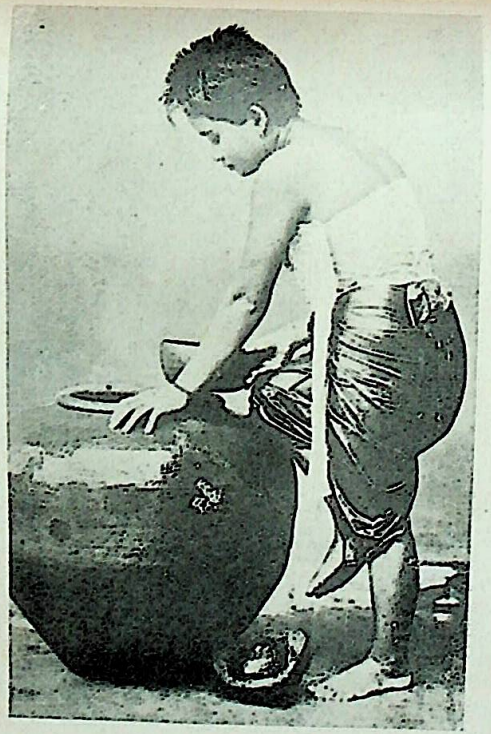
Anuradhapura—The oldest buried city in Ceylon, the relics of a civilisation of 2000 years ago when the city was a capital of a succession of ancient Kings. It is said to have measured 259 square miles, approximately 16 miles in each direction.

The city was founded by king Pandukhabhaya in 473 B.C. and called after the name of the constellation Anuradha—It was the capital from 473 to the commencement of the Christian Era. It suffered much by Tamil invasion; and deserted as a royal residence in the 9th century. It is 126½ miles from Colombo by rail.

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Temple of the Holy Tooth, Kandy, Ceylon: A tooth of Buddha is burried in the bell like big masonry tower in the Temple Compound.



(Right) **Bangkok, Siam:** Some class of Siam women wear cloth round the waist hip and legs, pass the front portion of this cloth backwards between the legs and fix it up at the backpart of the waist. leaving the lower part of the legs bare. A narrow strip of cloth is warped round the chest leaving the upper part of the chest and arms bare. A big porcelain pot is generally kept in bathing rooms to store water.

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Kandy—Hill capital of Ceylon, 1602 ft. above sea-level and 70 miles from Colombo. At the end of July Kandy is a scene of a great Perahera, a Hindu ceremony, later on a Buddhist festival. Kandyan chiefs in full regalia, torch bearers, standard bearers, a host of gaily caparisoned elephants, devil dancers to the accompaniment of Eastern music, make a grand procession.

14-9-35. Left Colombo by 8 A.M. After seeing Kandy and other places came to Dhanuskodi, paid about Rs. 100 for customs duty and reached Bangalore on the 17th by 6-30 P.M., where my people from Bangalore and Mysore received me.

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INDEX

Aden 143
Aerial transport in Germany 118
Agents for booking 2
Albert Museum 46
„ Hall 48
Allorfer Bros. & Co. 92
Altar of Heaven 235
„ Earth 238
American dollar. Steam ship line 2
America 61
American Nude Gymnas association 104
American express Co. 148
Amusements 244
„ in ship 9
Angkor Wat 251
sight seeing 25
Regulations 252
Anuradhapura 258
Antung 227
Aquitania S. S. 56, 106
„ games on board 58
Arabia 10
Arundale Dr. & Mrs. 102
"Asahi" the 187, 201
Asia lodge 228
„ hotel 241
Atami 207
Austria 123
Anuyo Maru S. S. 148, 150
Automobile factory 94
Avenue 5th 75
Avas speedway 117
Bavarian inn 122
Bangkok 251
sight seeeing in 251
Serum Dn. 253
Beppu 154, 155, 220
Bell tower 237
Berlin 108, 109
accommodation 110
Bhushan Lalina das Gupta 111
Blood tower 37
Brindisi 3, 12
Brooklyn bridge 72
Bridal veil 83
Bremen S. S. 106, 107
Buddhism 171
Buddhist temple 244
Burano 129
Cabin, equipments 7
Calais 13, 28
Camberlay 38
Cathedral in Milan 135
Canton 246
Cave of winds 82
Census of London 47

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Century of progress exposition 86
Ceylon 256
Cherbourg 28
Chame urs, the late 41
Chicago 86
„ places to be seen 102, 103
Chaverlet Amphe-theatre 94
Chiyodo co 208
China 233
Circo massino 19
Cleopatras, needle 81
Clear water Alphonso T. 83
Conte Rossa S. S. 6
Conte verde .S. S. 33, 57
Conte de Savoia 136
Coin of Ceylon 149
„ Hongkong 152
Colloso Restorato 19
Commodore Parry 176
Colombo 149, 156, 255
Coal hill 238
Crown Prince & Princess of Hyderabad 10
Crown Jewels 37
Crystal Palace 41
Crematorium in London 31
Cyclists 168
Dante 14
Dairy farm 68
Das Gupta Mr. R. M. 87
Dewan of Mysore 35
Deve Gowda 61, 105, 126
Detroit 103
Defence society (women) 174
Denkhurst garden 37
Diabastu 171
„ den 211
Dress 3
Earthquake 191
Education in Germany 110
Eiffel tower 26
Empire state building 61
England 29
Enashima 171
Europa s. s. 106
Expenditure 4, 5
Experiences of travel in ship 10
Firestone Co. 92
Florence 4
Ford car building 63, 103
Forbiden city 236
Francs, swiss 13
France 23
Fuji Mount 168, 171
Germany 107
General information 161
„ interest 121
Genoa 4, 135, 137
sightseeing places 138

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

Geisha dance 166
Giant class H. Locomotive 99
Girty Pabesehitz Miss. 123
Gifu 210
Gnaneswaranand swamy 86
Golders green 32
Golden temple of Jehol 97
Goat island 83
"Gosham" 149
Greyhound stage coach 34
„ racing 244
Grand Free Mason Hall 63
Great wall of China 237
Hampton Court 34
„ Maze 41
Haus vaterland 111, 121
Hachiman shrine 171
Harbin 228, 229
Hamamatsu 186
„ places of interest 229
Honkow 246
Hellos 222
Hell gate 78
Heliopolis 81
Heston Aerodrome 33
Herculaneum 13, 16
Health certificate 3
Hindustan hans 108
Hima-matsuri 164
Hideo-matsudo Mr. 192
Hotel terminus 12, 129
„ Americani 136
Home of future 97
„ Industrial art „ exhibition 97
Horyuji 154, 212
Hongkong 152. 246
Hsinking 230
Hudson river 62, 63
Hyderabad heir apparent 140
Ikebana 163
International House 61, 65
India, today & tomorrow 62
Indian student's home 29
„ food & sweets 43, 47
Indian club 219
„ silk merchants „ association 219
Janeki Co. 150
Jamakhandi Miss 50
Japan 147
„ some tit-bits about 157
„ how to reach 158
„ weights and measures 159
„ postal rates 159
„ railways 160
„ air services 160
„ rikshaw & motor Cars 161

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

Japan Hotels & houses 161
„ Festivals 164
„ agriculture and
„ mining 167
„ amusements and
recreation 166
„ floral calendar 165
„ floral arrangement 181
„ Alps 168
„ dress 168
„ some quaint
customs 168
„ trade 170
„ transportation 170
„ religion 171
„ area, population,
coustitution 157, 158
„ polite nation 177
„ patriotism and
nationalism 174, 189
„ Emperor 147, 176
„ education 173
„ Government of 178
„ unit family 182
„ marriage 182
„ industrial success 183
„ national virtues 188
„ University of 175
„ lessons from 189
Kabuk 166
Kagal Mr. B. R. 125, 140
Kagura dance 151
Kake mone 163
Kamakura 171
Kange fuchi mill 181
Kandy 259
Keijo 225, 226
„ sight seeing 225
Kensington Park 42
King's hall 31
Kobe 154, 156, 218
Kongo san or
dimond Mt. 226
Korea (Chosen) 223
„ area „
„ population „
„ Emperor „
„ religion „
„ education 224
„ sexes apart 224
„ clothing 225
Kotak Mr. G. B. 155
Krupp 116
Krishnaji Sri. J. 35
Kuala Lumpor 249
„ (sight seeing)
Kublai Khan 234
Kutti, Krishna Nair 151
Kyoto 164, 213
„ sight seeing in 214
Lama temple 237, 238
Lausaunne 4, 23

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Leonardo Da Venui statue of 18
Lesseps Ferdurand De 11
Lido 23
Lloyd Triestino navigation Co. 2
London 25
„ Cences 46
„ sight seeing 53
Luggage 2, 3
Luna Park in Coney Island 65
Malay states 247
Maharaja of Cooch Bihar 32
Manchuria 177
„ area 228
„ Population 229
Manhatten Island 62
Masonic Lodge 27, 63, 86
Masonic Peace Memorial 48
Marseillis 28
Meals in ship 9
Medical centre 27
Mehar Baba of India 31
Milan 4, 20
„ Sight seeing in 20, 21, 22, 134
Miyaco odore 166
Monga, Kashmeri girl 66
Moji 153, 154
Mount Fuji 171
Moribe 156, 205
Mount Mihara 207
Mulabagala Dr. K.V. 50, 105
Mukden 231
„ sight seeing 232
Mukori 183
Mulkhe Mr. Mrs. 66, 105
Murano 129
Museum of Royal College of surgons 38
Muzamdar, Mr. 62
Nagoya 209
Naganna, M. L 148
Niagara, Fact about 81
Nanking 240
Nara 154, 210, 212
Naples 3, 13, 140
Nash car 99
National defence 171
Natural Hist. Museum 64
Nazi Government 119
New Yark 61
„ Sight seeing 73
„ some figures about 79
New world great world 242
Niko 205
Nirvana 172
Noble Miss 38
Nude Gym. Asson. 104
N. Y. K. line 148
Orient line 2
„ Tariff Fares 5
Osaka, export 216

 CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

„ industry 216
„ education 217
„ newspaper „
„ religion „
„ social work „
„ sight seeing „
Owen, Mr. 52
„ Jessie 53
Illinois Glass block Building 101
Passport 1
Paris 4, 23, 24
„ Sight seeing 26
„ Night life 25
„ Visiting Doctors in 27
„ of the East 262
Panama 11
Parliamentary House 35
Patker 50
Patriotism 173, 189
Pagoda park 226
Paper mills 204
Peiping 234
sight seeing 235, 239, 154
Penang 254
Pista Coin 11
Piaza, Della, Scala 18
Pillai C.H. 115
Piaza St. Marco 131
Port Said 4, 11, 141
Pompeii, ruins 13, 15, 14
Pomption Farm N.J. 70, 71
Presbyterian 67
Pullman Cars 100
Purser's 57
Raffle's Library 248
Ramaswamy, K. Rao Sahib 6
Ramaiah K. H. 23
Ramakrishna Ashrama 66
„ Vivekananda Centre 88
Ramaswamy M.N. 149
Ranganatha Rao Sahib C. (Trade Commissioner) 30
Rajagopalacharya K.R. 149
Railway in London 43
Resi 113
Religion 171
Ropes of human hair 155
Russo—Japanese war 231
Rome 4. 18
„ sight seeing 18
Safety glass Mantg. Co. 93
Sahayi. Mr. A.M. 155
Sakuragraph 186
Sand Bath 221
Sanju 214
Sears Rocbuck Co. 90
Seiman's Factory 112
Shampur Mr. L. 49, 139, 153
Shanghai 152, 240
Shimonoseki 154

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Shinto 171
Sheffield Diary Farm 68
Siam 250
„ polulationin 250
„ visa 249
Singapore 151, 247
„ sight seeing in 248
Sinclair. Dinosaur, Exhibition 98
Southampton 56
Sphinx 4
Stabial 15
Statue of Liberty 72
St. Peter's Naples 13
„ Rome 19
Suez canal 9
Sun Goddess 175
Taj Mahal Hostel, Bombay 143
Talaimannar 149
Tangono Sikku 165
Tariff fares between Bombay and Europe 4
Tassuad's collection 47
Tatani 152
Tea ceremony of Japan 188
Temple of Great Budda 237
„ Agriculture 238
„ Five Pagodas 238
„ Confucius 239
„ of Heaven 235
Theosophical Society New-York 63, 35, 38, 102
Thos. Cook and Sons, Messrs 2, 148
Tit Bits 157
Tokonoma 163
Tokyo 156, 191
„ Population 192
„ Education in 189, 193
„ Social work in 194
„ Public Health in 195
„ Water works in 196
„ Sewage in 196
„ Industry and Commerce 197
„ Capital Recontruction in 197
„ Administration 198
„ sight seeing 199
Torecello, Island 129
Tower of London 36
„ Green 36
„ Bridge 37
Trafic in London 33, 39
Trinialle art decoration 134
Traveller and transfort building in the Chicago Ex. position 90
Transparent-man 96
Tungshangtang 232
University of Japan 175

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Vatican	13, 17
Venice	4, 129
„ sight seeing	133
Veerasiva Ashrama	144
Versailles	177
Visa	147
Victoria S. S.	125, 139
Victoria Museum	46
Visuvis	13
„ Railway	15
Vienna	123
„ Hotel & pensions	124
„ Resturants	124
„ sight seeing	128
Virtues (National Japan)	188
See in (F)	
Von Hagon Dr	115
Watson Miss L. M.	102
Wettenberge Mr.	102
Whang Poo	245
Windsor Castle	46
Women police	45
Women of Japan	179
Women's Normal School	204
Woosinng	245
Yankee	71
Yamada	212
Yekkaichi	156
Yellow temple	232
Yokohama	156, 206
„ exhibition	203
Yuvaraja of Mysore	23, 35
Yomeri	183
Zenghauss unterden Museum	101
Zoo in London	29

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